The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,210.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... ..RUPEES F

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

	April		May.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Colombo	3
,, Carwar	28	,, Galle	4
,, Mangalore	29	,, Negapatam	7
,, Cannanore	30	,, Madras	10
,, Calicut	30	,, Coconada	12
,, Beypore	30	,, Vizagapatam	13
	May.	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Cochin	1	,, Gopalpore	14
,, Tuticorin	2	Arrives Calcutta	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd May, at noon.

UP.	May.	DOWN.	May.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	22
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur	8	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	11	,, Linga	27
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Linga	14	,, Muscat	31
,, Bushire	17		June.
,, Fao	18	,, Guadur	2
Arrive Bussorah	19	,, Kurrachee	5
		Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Comorin," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 26th April, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.



THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, shippers are particularly requested to send same on board as soon as possible to facilitate the vessel getting quick despatch.

The "Californian" offers excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy, and is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For freight and passage apply to

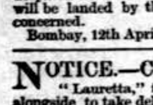
G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)



THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Lauretta," from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition to any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents for Owners and Captain McPherson.

Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Rs. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

EAGLE CLAW ICE TONGS. —SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of very strong and superior ICE TONGS. Being Scissors, shaped with a pair of Eagle's Claws to grip the Ice. Richly Electro Silver-plated.

Cash Price Rs. 8 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

By every weekly Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Ham, Smoked	1 0	1 2
Bacon, Streaky Flitch	1 1	1 3
Cheese, double Gloster, in cut	1 0	1 2
Cheese, Berkley, Chedder and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs.	1 0	1 2
Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CEYLON, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE steamer "Sir Bartle Frere" will leave positively on Saturday next, the 24th instant, in the forenoon. Despatches will close at the Post Office at 12 noon of that date. For opium freight apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PRODUCTION OF BYRON'S GREAT BURLESQUE,
ALADDIN;
OR, THE
WONDERFUL SCAMP.
with New Scenery, New Dresses, and Appointments.

DAVE CARSON
in his New Impersonation of
ABANAZAR, THE PARSEE MAGICIAN.

First Night of the Musical Comedy of
PERFECTION;
OR, THE
MAID OF MUNSTER.

ON SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL.

The Performance will commence with the Elegant Musical Comedy, entitled,
PERFECTION;
OR, THE
MAID OF MUNSTER.

Sir Lawrence Paragon	Mr. H. Richardson.
Charles Paragon	Mr. F. Pollock.
Sam	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Kate O'Brien, with Song "Molly Asthore"	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Susan	Miss F. Wiseman.

After which will be produced, for the first time in Bombay, the world-renowned Burlesque of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE
WONDERFUL SCAMP,

The Sultan (a Monarch in difficulties, and anything but a Rex pecuniarum)	Mr. W. South.
The Vizier (who amidst other dirty work, is supposed to have cleaned out the Exchequer)	Mr. F. Pollock.
Pekoe (The Vizier's hope and his own pride)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Aladdin (an anomaly, for although he is considered by every one to be a "lively youth," he is universally looked upon as a "sad boy")	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Abanazar (a Magician who has been round the world in search of the lamp, but who finds great difficulty in getting round Aladdin)	Mr. Dave Carson.
The Slave of the Lamp	Mr. O. Deering.
The Genius of the Ring	Mr. Herberte.
The Widow Twankay (Aladdin's mother, "who" to quote the Arabian Nights, was rather old, and who, even in her youth, had not possessed any beauty)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Princess Badroulboudour ("This Princess was, in fact, the most beautiful brunette that ever was seen: her eyes were large, well placed, and full of fire, &c."—Arabian Nights)	Miss F. Wiseman.

Maidens, Mandarins, and Mob.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

SCENE I.—HAND-TEA ROOM IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

The Skipper and his boy.—How the Sultan catches the Vizier upon the hop, and how the Vizier has the Sultan upon the hip.—A modest proposition, and a bold resolution.

SCENE II.—A STREET IN PEKIN.

Arrival of a mysterious Wizard-er from the south.—How Aladdin affronts the stranger, and how he is himself taken aback.—How the long-lost brother is found short.—How he is looked upon as an imposter, but how he is believed to be innocent, when he discloses his gilt.

SCENE III.—THE JEWELLED CAVERN.

How Aladdin goes in by himself, but falls out with Abanazar.—How he receives a ring, accompanied by a knock, and how Abanazar goes right off, his ring being left on. The Lamp! The Ring! The Rub!

THE GENIUS OF THE RING!

SCENE IV.—ALADDIN'S COTTAGE.

How Aladdin looks out of wind-oh, and how his Mother almost loses her breath.

THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP.

A magic meal.—Oh, gem-ini!—How the Widow carries Aladdin's proposition for the Princess's hand.

SCENE V.—IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

A slow match, and eventual blow up.—How the Widow is introduced at Court, and makes a decided impression.—Extraordinary change for a sovereign.—Terrible riot at the Union, and opportune arrival of out-door relief.—Expression of delight at prospects of existence in an attic on the upper storey, and expression of indignation to an upper-attic finale.

SCENE VI.—EXTERIOR OF ALADDIN'S PALACE.

Buy! buy! buy! Any new lamps for old ones!—How the Princess gets into trouble, and is transported in *jew seizing*.—How the Princess is carried off and how the Sultan and Widow carry on.—How Aladdin finds his friend stick to him, though his pal-has gone to Africa!

SCENE VII.—SALOON IN THE MAGIC PALACE.

How the Princess rejects Abanazar's name and numerous addresses.—How he plays his cards badly, and though a good hand at twist, finds he has lost the rub.—How the lamp changes owners.—How the four intruders run him through as a forerunner to what is to follow.—How the house literally "comes down," followed by the curtain and it is hoped the applause of a

GENEROUS PUBLIC!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

EVERY NIGHT A CHANGE!!!

Acting Manager	Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager	Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director	Signor Zelman.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Creditors of the above Estate, who have executed the Deed of Trust, of date the 4th July, 1855, will be held in terms of the said Deed, at the offices of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1869, at 11 A.M., for the examining and passing the final account of the Trustees, and for the declaring of the final dividend, and for such other business relating to the Estate as may be laid before the Meeting.

By order of the Trustees, G. R. WILSON.

Bombay, 21st April, 1869.

NOTIFICATION.—Under the provision of Section XXVII of the Bombay Act II of 1869, for the levy of Municipal Certificate Tax on Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay, I hereby give notice that I have, with the sanction of Government, delegated to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Government Collector under the Income Tax Act, all the powers and duties conferred and imposed on me by the said Act.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1869.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.—Messrs. Manockjee Auderjee & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the following Household Property of Colonel Anderson, situated in the civil station at Manickwarra—

One upper storied Bungalow, with four rooms on ground flour, &c.

One Bungalow, with two rooms, bath-rooms, and verandah on three sides.

One Office Bungalow, with three rooms, and verandah on three sides.

Stabling for 7 Horses—saddle and harness rooms, godowns, extensive outhouses for servants, cattle and tool sheds, farmyard, &c.

The above property, with flower and fruit garden, stocked with upwards of 400 fruit trees, in all about 30 acres of land, irrigated from two pukka built wells, water courses, troughs, &c., will be sold, without reserve, by public outcry, at Manickwarra, at 11 A.M. on Saturday the 15th day of May 1869.

Terms—10 per cent. on each lot being knocked down, the remainder ten days after delivery.

Further particulars to be learnt from the undersigned.

The above is recommended to persons desirous of farming and engaging in the breeding and rearing of horses and cattle, all the appliances for which already exists on a small scale and are capable of extension, while there is an abundance of good water and forage procurable to any extent from the neighbourhood of the Gheer forest within easy distance.

MANOCKJEE AUDERJEE & Co.,
General Agents and Auctioneers.

Camp Rajkote, 19th April, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Our Offices are removed to No. 9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Our Ice Business at this Port will in future be carried on under the style of the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY. FARNHAM & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We beg to request that those indebted to us on Government Ice House accounts will remit to our present address. Those having in their possession our Government Ice House Pass Books will please send them to us to be exchanged for Wenham Lake Ice Company's Pass Books. FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, Marine Street.

Hours of delivery from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. week days. From 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Particular attention paid to out-station orders. FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.
No. 9, Marine Street.

The undersigned have now in vaults 800 tons pure Wenham Lake Ice, received ex ship "Zephyr," from Boston.

The ship "Springfield," with a large quantity of Ice to us, sailed from Boston 26th December, consequently she is due at any moment.

In order to get a cargo here at the latter part of the hot season, ere the rains set in, our correspondents chartered the "Messenger" (an extreme clipper, one of the fastest vessels going). This ship is due on or about 1st June.

Our fourth Ship, the "Lydia Scholfield," was loading at last accounts, and will be due here with a very large quantity of Ice on or about 1st July.

The "Lydia Scholfield" is to be followed by the "Bennington." The "Bennington" will be due on or about 1st August. The foregoing five ships will be followed by others at stated intervals; so that we hope, even if one or more vessels should be lost at sea, we may be able to keep up a continuous supply.

With so large a stock of pure Wenham Lake Ice in vaults at present, and such quantities on the way, to be followed at stated intervals by further shipments, we trust that Ice consumers, both here and at the out-stations, will favour us with a share of their patronage. FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities which we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact, for any out-door lighting where a light is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

OVERLAND FROM NEW YORK.—500 "Victoria" Kerosine Oil Street Lamps, now landing ex Steam-ship "Krishna," and for sale by the undersigned, at their offices, No. 9, Marine Street. FARNHAM & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S ICE DELIVERY, No. 9, Marine Street. As an accommodation to the public we have placed the following articles on sale at our Ice delivery:—

Tobacco of very superior quality, at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.
Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. Tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen.
Preserved Milk, Bordin's, at the very low price of Rs. 12 per doz.
Preserved Coffee, Bordin's, Rs. 18 per dozen. Cheaper than any coffee to be had in Bombay.
Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, former in 1 lb., latter in 3 lbs. Tins, at Rs. 6 only per dozen.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC,"
At reduced price, 10 as. per shilling.

	Rs.	a.
Webster's Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language, by C. A. Goodrich	15	0
Code of Criminal Procedure, by H. T. Prinsep	15	0
On the Edge of the Storm	3	12
One year; or, a Story of three Homes	3	12
Sister's Story, by Emily Bowles	3	12
Our Life in Japan, by R. M. Jephson	11	4
A Digest of Mahomedan Law, by N. B. G. Baillie	17	6
Irrigation in Southern Europe, by Lieut. C. C. Moncrieff	18	12
Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, by Ouida	3	4
Chandos: a Novel ,,	3	4
Under two Flags ,,	3	4
Idalia: a Novel ,,	3	4
The Competition Wallah, by G. O. Trevelyan	3	12
Diseases of Children, by Hillier	5	6
Whims and Oddities, by J. Hood	1	0
Our Domesticated Dogs	1	10
Lessons in Elementary Chemistry	3	0
Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, by P. M. Roget	6	8
Systematic Technical Education for the English People, by J. S. Russell	8	12
Studies on Thackeray, by J. Hannay	2	4
Electricity, by R. M. Fergusson	2	4
Guide to the Examination for Promotion for Officers in the Army, 2 parts, by Major J. Bannatyne	7	8
The Royal Cookery Book, by Jules Gouffe	6	8
The Dogs of the British Islands, by Stonehenge	10	0
The Plates of the Oriental Coins	19	12
Convent Life, by Emily Watson	1	4
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, new edition	7	12
Milly's Hero, by F. W. Robinson	1	4
Lizzie Lorton, by E. L. Linton	1	4
Mrs. Henderson's Ball-Room Guide	0	10
Year Book of Photography, 1869	0	10
Photographic Almanack	0	10
Illustrated ,,	0	10
The Book of ready-made Speeches, by Hindley	0	10
The New Mysteries of London, illustrated	0	10

Bombay, 20th April, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GAZOGENES.

Fevre's Patent, in one piece complete, cannot leak, and are strongly protected by tinned wire.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 pint size each	18 0	20 0
3 ,, ,,	22 8	25 0
5 ,, ,,	27 0	30 0

CHARGES FOR GAZOGENES.

Of pure Tartaric Acid and Bi-carbonate of Soda.

For 2 pint size per doz.	2 8	2 12
For 3 ,, ,,	2 12	3 0
For 5 ,, ,,	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY.

GOLD PENCIL CASES, WARRANTED 16 CARAT
SMALL TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.
Closed 1¼ inch, elongated 2⅝ inches.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1 Plain Gold, Spiral movement	18 0	20 0
No. 2 Engine Turned, do.	19 0	21 0
No. 3 Engraved, do.	20 0	22 8

MEDIUM TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.
Closed 1½ inch, elongated 2¾ inches

No. 4 Plain or Fluted, Spiral movement	27 0	30 0
No. 5 Do. do. Spring do.	30 0	33 0
No. 6 Engine Turned or Dotted, Spiral or Spring movement	30 0	33 0
No. 7 Engraved, do. do.	32 0	36 0

LONG TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.
Closed 1⅞ inch, elongated 3½ inches.

No. 8 Plain or Fluted, Spring movement	36 0	40 0
No. 9 Engine Turned, do.	36 0	40 0
No. 10 Engraved, do.	40 0	45 0

BREGUET "CANNON" CASES.

No. 11 Plain Gold, closed 1⅞ inch, Spiral movement	27 0	30 0

BREGUET CRICKET BAT CASES.

No. 12 Plain Gold, Spiral movement	32 0	36 0
No. 13 Engraved, do. do.	36 0	40 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES WITH ROUND ENDS.
Closed 2½ inches, elongated 5 inches.

No. 14 Plain or Fluted, Spiral movement	36 0	40 0
No. 15 Do. Spring do.	40 0	45 0
No. 16 Engine Turned or Dotted, Spiral movement	36 0	40 0
No. 17 Do. do. Spring do.	43 0	48 0
No. 18 Engraved, Spiral do.	40 0	45 0
No. 19 Do. Spring do.	45 0	50 0

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES, WARRANTED 16 CARAT.
TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.
Closed 2 inches, elongated 4¼ inches.

No. 20 Plain or Fluted	50 0	55 0
No. 21 Engine Turned	50 0	55 0
No. 22 Engraved	54 0	60 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES
(With Reserve of Leads at Top.)
Closed 3 inches, elongated 5⅞ inches.

No. 23 Fluted	58 8	65 0
No. 24 Engine Turned	63 0	70 0
No. 25 Engraved	65 0	72 0

POCKET CASES.
With Slide and Spiral movement, and Reserve; 3½ inches.

No. 26 Fluted	54 0	60 0
No. 27 Engine Turned	54 0	60 0
No. 28 Engraved	58 0	65 0

With Double Slide and Penknife; 3½ inches.

No. 29 Fluted	43 0	48 0
No. 30 Engine Turned	45 0	50 0
No. 31 Engraved	50 0	55 0

CROSS PENCIL CASES.

No. 32 Richly Engraved and Enamelled	40 0	45 0

SILVER PENCIL CASES.
Warranted Sterling Silver.
TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.
Closed 1¼ inch, elongated 2⅝ inches.

No. 33 Engine Turned, Spiral movement	3 8	4 0
No. 34 Engraved, do do.	4 8	5 0

TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES
Closed 1½ inch., elongated 2¾ inches.

No. 35 Engine Turned, Spiral movement	4 8	5 0
No. 36 Engraved do. do.	6 8	7 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES, WITH ROUND ENDS.
Closed 2½ inches, elongated 5 inches.

No. 37 Fluted, Spiral movement	5 8	6 0
No. 38 Engine Turned, Spiral movement	5 8	6 0
No. 39 Engraved, do. do.	6 8	7 0

SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES, WARRANTED STERLING SILVER.
TELESCOPIC BREGUET CASES.
Closed 2 inches, elongated 4¼ inches.

No. 40 Plain or Fluted.	9 0	10 0
No. 41 Engine Turned.	9 0	10 0
No. 42 Engraved.	10 8	12 0

TELESCOPIC POCKET CASES.
(With Reserve of Leads at Top.)
Closed 3 inches, elongated 5⅞ inches.

No. 43 Plain or Fluted.	9 0	10 0
No. 44 Engine Turned.	9 0	10 0
No. 45 Engraved.	10 8	12 0

IVORY PENCIL CASES.
IVORY PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Mounted with Silver or Gold.
A large assortment, ranging. ... from 2 8 to 25 0

GOLD PENS.

Five Shilling Quality.	3 8	4 0
Ten Shilling ,,	7 8	8 0
One Guinea ,,	13 8	15 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The Offices of the above Company have been removed to No. 5 Church Gate Street.
Bombay. 21st April, 1869. M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

SELLING OFF.—50 Baskets of best Mahabuleshwur Potatoes—each Basket contains 4 maunds. Price of Basket, Cash, Rs. 7.
Bombay, 21st April, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The Offices of the above Corporation have been removed to No. 5 Church Gate Street. M. ROONAN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 21st April, 1869.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to clause 17, section 95, of Act XIX. of 1865, a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 5 Church Gate Street, on Saturday the 1st proximo, at 2 P.M.
M. ROONAN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 21st April, 1869.

NOTICE.—For sale, one pair of horizontal high and low pressure condensing Steam Engines, of 200 nominal horse power, to work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinders 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spare fly wheel 24 feet in diameter. These engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One cylindrical two flued Steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job. With ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished wrought iron Shafting Couplings for do.; belt pulleys for do.; and pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of cast iron Steam Pipes, bevel wheels, and spouts; 800 assorted patent Lubricators; 321 feet of inch Steam Tube; 251 feet of 1½ inch do.; and 251 feet of 2 inch do.; 250 feet of 1 inch Gas Tube; 250 feet of 1½ inch do.; with a quantity of Elbows, Tees, and Sockets, &c. for do.; 9 Bourdon's Steam Guages; 2 Hopkinson's Mercurial Steam Guages; 1 Hopkinson's Steam Engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery, which was intended for the George III. Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, to be sold a bargain. Apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Fort.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

TERMS.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,

Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20	per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	,, 15	,,
Tuning Pianos	,, 7	,,
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	,, 20	,,

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

NOTICE.—A public meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay will be convened on the 22nd instant at half past 4 P.M., at Mazagon Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, for the purpose of adopting an address and voting a Testimonial to the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, previous to his departure to England—Dated 19th April, 1869.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN,
Secretary, Arnould Testimonial Committee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that on and after the 22nd instant the rate for conveying sheep by this Railway from Nagpoor to Bombay will be reduced from Rs. 101-4-0 to Rs. 74-1-0 per hundred sheep.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall are requested to close off their respective accounts as speedily as possible. The undersigned begs to give notice, that as it is necessary to close the accounts of the firm she will be compelled to enforce payment should no heed be paid to this advertisement.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new Chimney for the Fort Press Company (Limited). The plan and specification can be seen, and copies of the bill of quantities and form of tender obtained, at the Office of Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., Civil Engineers, Elphinstone Circle.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Chimney" to be sent to us before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 26th day of April next.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers to the Fort Press Company, Limited.

Church Lane, Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's Receiving Ship "Ajdaha," of 1,440 tons burthen, coppered and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer, or the deposit money will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of Shett Lulloobhaee Panachund.

A second distribution, at the rate of One Anna per Rupee, will be made by the Trustees, on or after the 1st May next, to the Creditors of the above Estate, who have proved their claims according to the terms of the Deed.

DEENSHAW H.,
For self and other Trustees.

Ahmedabad, 12th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the Alliance Financial Corporation, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, Notice is hereby given, that Thursday the twenty-ninth day of April, instant, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, has been appointed to make a call on all the Contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Company propose that such call shall be for Rupees Fifty per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour, and at such place, to offer objections to such call.—Dated this 15th day of April 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, send to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Sumachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Secretaries, No. 5 Rampart Row, on Wednesday, the 5th May next, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
2. To decide regarding the disposal of 33 Shares of which notice of forfeiture has been given in the newspapers.
3. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esquire, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5 Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a Meeting held on the 15th instant, at No. 5 Rampart Row, that the following 24 shares, the numbers of which are hereby specified.

Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 26, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71, 82, 83, 84, 108, 109, 113,

upon which several overdue calls are as yet unpaid, are herewith absolutely declared forfeited for the benefit of the Company, unless such overdue calls shall have been paid on or before the 19th May next, by shareholders residing in Bombay, and on or before the 29th of May next by shareholders residing up-country.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to
WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a spacious Godown in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House. For particulars apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,, 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,, 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
India Gauze Pants	7	,, 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool ,,	10	8
Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do.	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie ,,	7	8
The Belgian ,,	7	0
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Shakspear ,,	7	0
do. with Tie ,,	7	8
The Regent ,,	7	0
The Indian ,,	7	0
The Improved West End ,,	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8	to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ,,		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,, 30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,, 30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,, 12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,, 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,, 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	,, 35
Railway Rugs	12	,, 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. ,, Turban ,, lined Cotton Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats .... Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves .... Rs. 2 As. 8.

GENT.'S	GENT.'S	GENT.'S
Military Doe.	Lisle Threa	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—We have this day authorised Mr. Harry Hibbert to sign our Firm per procuration.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Bombay, 27th March 1869.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to MR. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.
Tanna, 15th January 1869.

REDUCED RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—"The English Assurance Company, Fire and Life" (being free from combination) issue Fire Policies at 20 per cent below the rates of all other offices in Bombay. Stamps paid for by the Company. For further particulars apply to
HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges .... Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
ETHERODINE.
ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES
ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE

and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

SPORTING.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entries and Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, at the Sanitarium, Mahableshwur.
JOHN HUMFREY,
Honorary Secretary.
11th April, 1869.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, APOLLO STREET.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

GOOD DIGESTION waits on APPETITE, and BILLIARDS (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits			Rs. 35
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats		,, 18
Do. do. do	Trousers		,, 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

OVERLAND TRUNKS ALL SIZES, COURIER BAGS.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.

BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.

FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.

FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.

FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.

BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.

BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.

PARAMATA and ALPACA.

BLUE FLANNELS for the Rains.

WHITE FLANNELS for Cricketing.

WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.

BROWN HOLLAND and KARKY for Office Wear.

SPUN SILK for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, all wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, silk and wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.

FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.

REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.

LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.

STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.

WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS. White Linen and Fancy Bordered.

WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.

COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.

COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.

SCARF of the Newest Pattern.

TIES, White and Black Dress.

FANCY SILK TIES.

HATS, DRAB SHELL.

ELWOOD'S Hats, Black, Drab, and Brown.

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.

VENTILATING HATS, sure preservative of Sunstroke.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS of all kinds.

PUGGREES of all newest kinds and patterns.

RAILWAY RUGS of all sizes and patterns.

SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

BULL AND COMPANY,
[illegible] UMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMP
LIST OF NEW AND POPULA
PIANOFORTE MUS
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN CO

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MENDELSSOHN.

Liederohne Worte. New edition, in six books, fingered and edited by Hallé.
Books 1, 2, 3, e
Books 4, 5, 6, e
Book 7
Book 8
Wedding March, Midsummer Night's Dr
Andante and Rondo Capriccioso... ...
Andante and Presto agitato ...
Caprice ... ...
Presto Scherzando ... ...
Rivulet (Rondino) ... ...
Two Musical Sketches ... ...
Trois Caprices, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ...
Andante and Allegro ... ...

OESTEN.

Gondellied
Lucrezia Borgia
Fantasia (Martha)
Ditto (Don Giovanni)
Fantasia, (Robert le Diable)
Belisario.
Sonnambula
Linda di Chamouni
Rigoletto.
Carnival de Venise
Don Pasquale
May Flowers
Pensez à moi

F. E. RIMBAULT

The original Lancers Quadrille (New edition)
The original Caledonians Quadrille (New editio

ROSELLEN.

Rêverie, in G
Beatrice de Tenda
Rose de Peronne...

SCHUBERT.

Les Dames de Seville Valse

TALEXY.

Marie (Etude pour Piano)
Musidora

THALBERG.

Home, Sweet Home, as played by Madam Goddard
The Last Rose of Summer ditto
Lily Dale, or Minnie, ditto
Grand Fantasia on Les Huguenots

TONEL.

Perles et Diamans, Mazurka

WEBER.

Pianoforte Works complete, a New Edition.
Moscheles:
No. 1 Invitation à la Valse, Op. 65
2 First Grand Polonaise, Op. 50, in E flat
3 2nd Brillant Polonaise, 72 (L'Hilarité) i
4 Momento Capriccioso, Op. 12
5 Grand Rondo brillant, Op. 62, (La G flat
6 First Grand Sonata, Op. 24, in C
7 Second Grand Sonata, Op. 30, in A flat
8 Third Grand Sonata, Op. 42, in D
9 Fourth Grand Sonata, Op. 70, in E mi
10 Concert Stück, (Morceau de Concert), C
11 Grand Concerto, Op. 11, in C
12 Ditto, Op. 32, in E flat

LEFEBURE WELY.

Le Calme du Matin
Le Calme du Soir
La Retraite Militaire (Caprice)
Les Cloches du Monastère (Nocturne)

DANCE MUSIC (SOLOS.)

QUADRILLES.

Zoo .... H. Parker
Strauss's Promenade
German Band
Royal Navy
Les Rats
Original Lancers

POLKAS.

Immenseikoff .... Godfrey

WALTZES.

Mouse Trap .... Montgomery
Little Nell .... Marriott
Champagne Charlie .... Marriot

GALOPS

Champagne Charlie .... Marriott
Zoo .... Parker
StandAside .... Marriott

VOCAL MUSIC.

ENGLISH SONGS.

Oh do you Remember .... J. A. Wade
Meet me in the Willow Glen .... Lee
O steer my Bark to Erin Isle
I have a silent Sorrow
Just after the Battle Mother
&c. &c. &c. &c.

COMIC SONGS.

Doctor Compos Mentis
Walking in the Zoo
I'll tell your Wife
Oh Angelina was always fond of Soldiers
The Mermaid
&c. &c. &c. &c.

LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTTISH

PIANOFORTE TUTORS BY VAR POSERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF STANDARD SONGS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR HARMONI FLUTE, CORNET, GUITAR,

SELECTIONS OF OPERATIC AIRS, MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, CO

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above sented with a elegant Portfolio.

D. S. KEMP and COM
HOUSEHOLD WINES.

D. S. K. & Co. have just landed and cleared of their HOUSEHOLD WINES, which have them from repeated sample shipments, and be sound and (for the price) of exceptionally go

HOUSEHOLD SHERRY—Red Seal
Do Yellow Seal
HOUSEHOLD PORT
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Bottled by D. S. K. &
A light, sound, and really delicate Breakfast W
D. S. K. & Co. are introducing the above in the laudable spirit of retrenchment which have much confidence in inviting a trial.
The HOUSEHOLD CLARET is still in ca will therefore be registered and executed after
5 Elphinstone Circle, March, 1869. D.

D. S. KEMP and CO
MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Kousso
Cusso
Propylamine: said to be a specific for Gout
Bichlorde of Methyline.
Richardson's Styptic Colloid.
Collodium Vesicans.
Ul. Gynocardia (Chaulmogra Oil).
Liquor Chirettinæ (Kemp), one drachm e Infusum Chirettæ. The best preparatio
Eye Douches, Hanging and Elastic.
Pessaries, Hodges', Greenhaugh's, and Indi
Atkin's Clinical Thermometers.
Cassellas' Maximum and Minimum Ther
Do. New Mercurial Minimum Thermome
Rain Guages.
Throat Syringes.
Griffin's Chemical Handicraft.
Attfield's Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Magnesium Wire.

March, 1869. D. S. K Pharmaceutical C

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. Chests are unsurpassed in complet and convenience by those of any other m England or India. References can be give chasers, who have expressed their livelies excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to the

They are all made by the best English wor and furnished with the most minute attentio

There is hardly a station in this presid these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. the liberty of referring to any one whom the an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medic become a necessity to every European in climate being such that all ought to familia the use of such simple remedies as are requi indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a sma is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and fur with numerous special remedies such as Fe mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they a with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's " Co ably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular p descriptions of all of which will be furni Numerous other Chests are also on hand a if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRET LUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRE in a purified and concentrated form the m the best Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifug markedly beneficial in all cases of muscular and of functional derangement, whether ar dence in a Tropical climate or from severe i

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOU HEAT

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D. S. KEMP & C
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BO
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bo

INFALLIBLE REM
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR
(See "Times of India," 9th Sept
GOA POWD
MENTIONED IN THE NEW IN COPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

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MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1 Cigar Shape
,, 2 Do. Do.
,, ,, Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE brokers were engaged to-day in settling their affairs, consequently the market was rather weaker.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
1,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	132 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANY.

2,500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1150—1160

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,020
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	560
...	1,887	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
337,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9300
80,000	2,000	1,900	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1110
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	2,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180—
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875 [div.
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1590 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	[illegible]
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	[illegible]
250,000	1,000	all	135	Maneckjee Petit's	650
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	108—110.
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2009
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160—170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	93½ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¼
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Carolas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106-10
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16-0-0
Australian Gold	" 169-9-

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Walter, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Atkinson, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Butler, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment, on leave, to Matheran.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 12th April, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 1097, 3rd December 1868, Lieutenant Gordon was appointed to officiate as Adjutant 2nd Sind Horse in addition to his own duties as 3rd Squadron Officer.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 195, 10th March, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals S. M. Pelly, C. B., F. R. C. S., is transferred from Sind to the Poona Division.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Mahaffy, C. B., is posted to the Sind Division.

Assistant Surgeon James Davidson is transferred from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Poona, and will travel at the public expense.

Poona, 13th April, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 163 of 1869, Section II., the leave granted to Captain H. W. Stockley, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is to be from 4th March to 1st June 1869, instead of the dates therein stated.

Lieutenant S. M. Hay, 24th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Adjutant in addition to his own from 1st to 24th March 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 1078, 28th November 1868, Lieutenant Hunt was appointed to officiate as Wing Officer 5th Regiment N. L. I., in addition to his own duties.

In clause II. of G. O. C. No. 225, of the 6th ultimo, the appointment of Lieutenant Peat, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Sind Horse is to be held as "in addition to his other duties."

Poona, 14th April 1869.

Assistant Surgeon J. McAlister, M. B., general duty, S. M. Circle, is appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., during the absence of Surgeon Plumptre on furlough.

The following transfer is ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department British Troops Branch :—

Apothecary W. Conway (No. 53) from [illegible] Hussars to Indian Medical Department.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery—Assistant Surgeon V. M. O'Brien, from 22nd March to 22nd April 1869, in extension, on private affairs.

6th Brigade Royal Artillery—2nd Captain J. E. Cockburn, from 6th February 1869 to 26th February 1870, on the recommendation of a medical board.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

1st Battalion 23rd Foot—Colonel H. D. Torrens, C. B., to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

14th Brigade Royal Artillery—Captain and Brevet Major J. McC. Campbell, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant P. D. Malden, Officiating Quartermaster 3rd Regiment N. I., to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

109th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Welsh from the date of departure, for one month, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

108th Foot—Ensign F. B. Peile from 20th April to 19th July 1869, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST APRIL.

London..	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. Nominal
Overland...	Cotton	£6 0s. 0d. to £6 10s. p. 40 c. ft.
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton...	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton
Mauritius...	Gram	12 annas per bag.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Wanderer	Marton	Tellicherry.
	Malabar	Galloway	Liverpool.
	T. E. Lemon	Rainey	Liverpool.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Pearl of India, Osborn, to Liverpool.
Ship Minerva, Turner, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer General Havelock, to Cutch.
Steamer General Outram, to Vingorla.
Ship Gange, to Havre, via Malabar Coast.
Ship Schleswig Bride, to Liverpool.
Ship Tennyson, to Calcutta.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 21st, 7-20 A.M.—Mail steamer "Rangoon," from China, anchored at 7-10 A.M.

KURRACHEE, 21st, 2-2 P.M.—Steamer "Comorin," with Overland mails, sailed for Bombay at 1-30 P.M.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 15	Codabux	Row	Bombay.
	Tamby Cundasawmy	Derrien	Pondicherry.
16	Kergord	Wilkie	Pondichery.

DEPARTURE.

April 16	Coromandel (s)	Hewett	Bombay.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st, 11-55 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 20th April, via Russia, 9th April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 17th, 19th and 20th April.
" Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th, 19th and 20th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th April to 8 P.M. of the 21st April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	20	0	3
" Calcutta	6	20	1	25
" Madras	21	15	4	27

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACDOWALL—March 1869, at London, Mary Catherine Theresa, the dearly loved sister of Cameron MacDowall, Surgeon Bombay Army.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BIGG—April 16th, Richard Bigg, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Bigg, of Manchester, aged 36 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

PEMBERTON—April 7th, at Raepore, the wife of Lieutenant E. A. Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, of a son.

PATCH—April 11th, at Meean Meer, the wife of Lieutenant R. Patch, S. A. C. General, of a son.

SMITH—April 14th, at Benares, the wife Major Walter H. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, [William Hawker.]

FAGAN—April 15th, at Jounpore, the wife of H. C. Fagan, Esq., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACNAGHTEN—BRANDER—April 15th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. Aberigh Mackay, B.A., Captain William Hay Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, to Alice Ellen, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Mangles J. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869.

AMONG the questions which have excited considerable interest at home is the chronic conflict respecting the relations between the War Office and the Horse Guards. We have already shown that the subject had long occupied the attention of thoughtful persons interested in the efficiency of the Army and desirous of securing complete unity of administration. But a cloud of mystery hung about it; many men were afraid to touch it; social pressure was used to scare away the reformers; and every artifice was employed to preserve the sacred precincts from the tread of barbarian feet. Yet the controversy could not be stifled, and it has burst forth into full daylight. There is now greater boldness of speech and writing; that it has almost become fashionable to denounce the "dual government" is shown by the fact that both the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review* are fiercely contending for the abolition of the separate authority exercised at the Horse Guards. The change is striking and betrays the existence of a much healthier feeling in Club and Drawing-room society than that which prevailed three years ago. How much of this is due to the failure of certain persons, speaking through those journals, to frustrate the rearrangement of the Transport and Supply Departments, we will not undertake to say, contenting ourselves with referring the curious to Captain Galton and his friends.

But whatever may have been the cause of this accession to the ranks of Army reform, it will be welcomed by those who fought this special question when it was growing in the cold shade. The progress made this session is very considerable, and the mere technical aspect of the case is now fully before the public. Technically, then, the documents show that the Minister of War is the sole responsible authority in all matters pertaining to the Army. The General Commanding in Chief, the assertion of the *Saturday Review* notwithstanding, *does* hold his place under what is called a "letter of service," that is a letter from the War Minister of the day signifying Her Majesty's orders that he should be her principal Staff Officer; and not by "patent" or commission direct from the Crown, like a Secretary of State, or Lord Chancellor. But it is also true that there is in existence a certain warrant "given at our Court at Balmoral, this 11th day of October 1861," which is supposed to override the letter of service, and to curtail the powers of the Secretary of State. This document declares the will and pleasure of the Queen, and declares it with that ambiguity so essential to a State paper which desires to reconcile the incompatible principles of pure monarchy and responsible government. Thus the first clause runs in this emphatic fashion—

"Whereas We deem it expedient, in order to prevent any doubts as to the powers and duties of the Commander-in-Chief with respect to the government of Our Army and the administration of Military Affairs to express Our Will and Pleasure thereon. Now Our Will and Pleasure is, that the Military command and Discipline of Our Army and Land Forces, as likewise the Appointments to and Promotions in the same, together with all powers relating to the Military command and Discipline of Our Army, which under and by any Patent or Commission from us shall have been, or shall from time to time be committed to, vested in, or regulated by the Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces, or the General Commanding Our Forces for the time being shall be excepted from the Department of the Secretary of State for War."

Nothing can be clearer than this. It establishes a distinct State department beyond the reach of any responsible Minister, and puts the Army directly under the Crown. But it has one defect—it does not apply to the present holder of the office who is not in possession by virtue of "any patent or commission from us," but by virtue of Lord Panmure's letter of service. Even if it did apply, if the Duke of Cambridge had a patent, the next paragraph sets forth a potent reservation. For it says that all the powers relating to matters enumerated in the first section, shall be exercised "subject always to our general control over the government of the Army and to the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the exercise of our royal prerogative in that behalf, and subject to any powers formerly exercised by the Secretary at War." Here two principles are plainly at work. In one the Charles I. theory—that the Crown has direct control over the Army, that it is something apart from the prevailing State mechanism, that Parliaments and Ministers have nothing to do with it—except provide the needful, furnishes the guiding principle, and expresses the convictions of the late Prince Consort. But in the second there is trace of another hand. Somebody, perhaps a Minister, must have said that this naked statement of Royal irresponsibility would provoke fierce opposition, and that he could not be responsible for the adoption of such advice—could not defend it in Parliament. As a compromise the second paragraph was devised; it stands as a sort of protest to preserve at least the appearance of responsible of government, and enables the Minister to say that *he* is responsible. This is the legal or illegal fiction invented to mollify the acute susceptibilities of the Crown, and throw dust in the eyes of the nation.

Practically the document secured the complete and mischievous independence of the Horse Guards and sustained in fact, what it destroyed in theory—the double government. Now that the artifice is exposed the defence of the present state of things, on the shifting ground it affords, cannot last long. But as we have always said the Horse Guards, as a separate entity, is upheld by something different from paper writings, it is upheld by the Court Party, by "society" and by the few remaining absolutists in high places still surviving. In order to change the relations between the Horse Guards and the War Office, and establish real unity of administration, the superstition on which it rests must be rooted up or nullified. Only a strong government, backed by some popular pressure, can accomplish that; and as the present Ministry is engrossed with other business, not less important, we shall have to wait. At all events Mr. Cardwell is not the man to pull down the Military idol.

IF our readers can spare a little of the sympathy which is perpetually claimed from them for the gentle Hindoo, we would ask them this morning to view with some commiseration the sorrows and sufferings of the British taxpayer. It is a glorious privilege, no doubt, to be a free and independent Briton, to know that one belongs to the greatest imperial race of modern times; but ordinary Englishmen of moderate means must sometimes feel disposed to think that they pay very dearly for the empty honour of helping to rule over colonies and dependencies in every part of the globe. For, if with the increase of dominion, trade and wealth have increased, population in England has also been steadily growing at such a rate that competition was never so fierce and unrelenting, nor the struggle for existence so arduous as at he present day. Emigration far from relaxing the strain that renders life, it may be to the majority of our countrymen at home a weary round of ceaseless, anxious toil, only makes their burden heavier for them to bear; for it is the young, the vigorous, and the enterprizing who go away, while the feeble, the timid, and the dependent are left to be supported by the nation. Thus we see the poor rates paid by the taxpayers swollen to a height that alarms even the most sanguine believers in England's prosperity, while the general expenditures for Imperial purposes is also so large that it is no wonder if men with small incomes, who find that national greatness means to them only some fresh privations caused by the addition of a penny or two-pence in the pound to the Income Tax, begin to regard with favour Mr. Goldwin Smith's theory that England would be much better off, and would hold quite as high a place as she now does in the world's estimation, if she cut all her colonies and foreign possessions adrift. We hold Mr. Smith's views in abhorrence, but it should be understood that the British taxpayer has very serious reasons for wondering what good he gets out of India and the Colonies. The true remedy, to our thinking, lies in the full adoption of the policy initiated by the present Ministry, of making the Colonies rely more confidently on their own resources, and compelling India to acknowledge her Imperial obligations by paying for the maintenance of a Navy in these seas. We were glad, too, to notice some time ago the quiet rebuke given by the Duke of Argyll to the deputation of philanthropists who waited upon him to ask for more money for India. His Grace said, with some emphasis, that he thought it very hard that Government should be called upon to guarantee *every* undertaking promoted by private enterprize in India. We hope the Secretary of State will have the courage to abide by these words. The great cry now is that the chief material want of India is capital; and such is the progress of education in this enlightened age, that the unhappy British taxpayer cannot walk about the street of his own capital without running the risk of finding himself seized by the beard by some instructed native of India with a perfectly appalling "determination of words to the mouth," and denounced as the greatest criminal humbug for refusing to give money to turn every torrent in this country into a navigable river, every field into a garden, and all the graduates of all the Indian Universities into statesmen and millionaires. India is certainly in want of money, but that is no reason why it should come out of the pocket of the too heavily taxed English citizen. Let individual English capitalists lend money to India at their own risk, if they like; but there should be an end once and for all to the cry for an Imperial guarantee to restore the fortunes of every broken down company in want of funds. The best of the joke is that the very people who are always trying to bleed the British taxpayer more freely tell us day after day that India will soon be able to do without us and to set up for herself as an independent nation. Is there any man so credulous as to suppose, that, when this separation takes place, emancipated India will show her gratitude by relieving the English people of any guarantees which they may have given to creditors in her behalf?

But, as if it were not enough that we should endeavour to plunder the British taxpayer of his money, it has been lately suggested that we should directly increase his burdens by sending him regular consignments of British loafers from this country. So amazingly impudent a proposal will never, we suppose, be seriously entertained by the Indian Government; but it could never have been put forward if many Indians had not allowed themselves to fall into the way of thinking that this country is entitled to receive all the benefits of her connexion with England without incurring any corresponding obligations or being exposed even to the risk of suffering any injury. We do not suppose that Mr. Arthur Crawford intended to support this proposal when, in his letter on loaferism to the Government of India, he said, in his arbitrary fashion, "The loafer *can't* be reclaimed: deport him;" but we wish he had explained his views a little more fully. It seems to us, too, somewhat inconsistent in Mr. Crawford, who is so enthusiastic an advocate for the utilization of sewage, and deplores the waste committed in throwing it into the sea, to assert so roundly that the "loafers" cannot be utilized, and that the sooner they are sent out to sea the better will it be for themselves and the country at large. But the question of what should be done with our loafers is too large a one to be opened at the end of an article, and we reserve it for discussion on another day. Our present object is merely to enter a protest against the revival of the *old* Civil Service institution of deportation for the express purpose of increasing the pauper population of England.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor intended to leave early this morning for Mahableshwur by the Bankote River.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, we believe, will leave Bombay on his six months' leave to England by the next out-going P. and O. steamer.

CAPTAIN G. A. ATKINSON, 4th Political Assistant in Kattywar, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. STEWART, Bengal Medical Service, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT M. W. GATAKER, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR R. MULLALY, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

MAJOR W. D. HOSTE, Commandant 6th Punjab Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR W. W. TURNER, K.C.S.I., C.B., of the Bengal Army, has been allowed by the Government of Bombay furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT P. D. MALDEN, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

THE "Deccan Herald" understands that Staff Surgeon Bell is to succeed Dr. Beatty, as Superintendent of the City Jail at Poona, in addition to his present duties.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. MILNE has succeeded General Bourchier, C. B., in command of the Dinapore Brigade.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROSS, C. B., of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Commandant of the Kussowlie Depôt.

MR. A. S. HARRISON, B.A., has been appointed Mathematical Professor, and Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature, in the Bareilly College. Mr. J. Sime, B.A., late Principal of the Doveton College, Calcutta, is appointed Professor of Literature in the Agra College.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Umballa, says—"Some of the papers talk great nonsense about the cholera at the durbar. One man, a native servant, was attacked but recovered. *Voila tout.* A man at Dugshai and a man at Paniput have, however, died of cholera within the last week or ten days, besides the man who, on the 4th, died of cholera at Kussowlie. He was a native employed in Army Head Quarters printing establishment, and had been at the durbar."

ON his way to Simla the Viceroy does not seem to have done much in the way of sport. A Saharunpore news-letter says—"His Excellency the Viceroy returned from his hunting expedition yesterday (13th) and left the same evening for Simla, accompanied by Major Bourke and others. I have not heard whether any tigers, &c., were bagged; but am rather inclined to the belief that the expedition proved a wild goose chase."

IT is probable, says the "Pioneer," that at the meeting of the Executive Council which was to be held at Simla last Friday, some changes will have been made in the distribution of the current work amongst the members. Rumour has it that Mr. John Strachey will administer Finance, and that the Viceroy will abandon what there is of routine in the Foreign Department to one of his colleagues—possibly to Mr. Strachey—and that His Excellency, whilst retaining the direct control of all political questions of importance, will also take a share in the management of Public Works. In such case, the supervision of the Home Office will probably rest with Mr. Ellis.

THE "Pioneer" says—"In two of his recent appointments the Viceroy seems to have shown a desire to correct local prejudices by bringing men of high standing in other provinces into direct contact with the Government of India. After six months in the Supreme Council Mr. Ellis will, we may believe, have broader views as to the measures and purposes of the Governor-General and his Council, and return with the means of convincing his former associates that Bombay is not intentionally slighted in high places. Colonel Anderson, too, who is expected shortly from Madras to fill Colonel Strachey's place, will learn that there are other systems of irrigation, useful in their way, besides that of Sir Arthur Cotton." The "Pioneer" seems to anticipate the return of Mr. Ellis to Bombay. Such is not understood to be the intention. The appointment of Mr. Tucker to succeed Mr. Ellis is substantive, and so also is the appointment of Mr. Lloyd to succeed Mr. Tucker.

WE read in a letter from Saharunpore that "the Stud Committee has been here and gone. The officers will very shortly assemble at Simla to come to a final decision as to whether the present system of supplying the several regiments with horses that cost twice their real value is indispensable."

THE horses for the forthcoming Bangalore meeting are commencing work, as will be seen by a morning visit to the course. Of all, we like the appearance of a filly that was in training here last year but did not run. She has filled out well. Old Dirk has improved, we think also, especially as during the greater part of our last, meeting he was suffering from liver. Williamson has arrived from Calcutta and has Mr. Garstin's mounts.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE "Crown" has been defeated in an attempt to crush the "China Mail" at Hongkong. The Chief Justice has given judgment for Mr. Saint, the defendant and proprietor of the "China Mail," "with all costs." His Lordship comments severely on the harsh and oppressive procedure adopted by the law officers of the Crown, "filing three informations in one day against one man for two articles on the same subject......... Even success in three such suits may be ruin to a man if he be not rich." The cause in which the "China Mail" suffered this persecution was a generous and humane one—the repression of the more cruel features of the coolie trade—and the persecution was instituted at the instance of a foreign Government. Mr. Hayllar, formerly of Bombay, was engaged in the case as a barrister for the defence.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE "ATLANTA."

THE following particulars have been kindly supplied to us from the office of the owner, Hajee Zynall Abadina. Neither the vessel nor the cargo was insured, so that the owner will lose Rs. 30,000 by the unfortunate occurrence, and part of the cargo did not belong to him. Some of the passengers were returning to their native land, and others were going on a pilgrimage to the shrine at Kerbella, and all of them being poor people, no money was taken from them for their passage. Some had *even* been provided with victuals for the voyage by the Hajee. Shipping orders had been issued by the owner for twenty-seven adults, but it was not known how many children there were. The captain was engaged lately at Singapore; it had been intended to discharge him at Bombay, but he was a poor man, and, in consideration of his bad circumstances, he was retained. He was a duly qualified master, having the usual certificate. At Singapore, the ship required some repairs, and was brought to Bombay to have these repairs effected. The long-boat, we are informed, was in good order, but when it was being taken from its cradle, it fell on the deck and got broken, and in the hurry to get off from the ship, this was not perceived. Besides the eighteen men who arrived at Bombay on Monday night, and those brought by Mr. Jolley on Tuesday, seven others have turned up separately. The ship had on board 423 tons of coal and some light cargo, say 50 or 60 tons; she, however, was not fully laden, and might have taken 50 tons more. An arrangement has been entered into with some Khojahs to recover as much of the cargo and of the vessel as can be got, 6 annas in the rupee of what is realised to go to the Khojahs and 10 annas to the owner. The following is the surveyor's report :—

I, the undersigned surveyor, certify that at the request of Hajee Zinal Abadina, I surveyed the barque *Atlanta* for completion of repairs as advised in my survey report of the 28th January 1869, and report as follows :—

The defective bolt holes in the bottom plugged up or filled with cement.

About 100 extra iron through bolts were driven into each side of the bottom, also a large number of short rag bolts.

A new piece of false keel fitted forward, and a stop-water driven into the scarph of keel and stem where leakage existed formerly.

A substantial iron crutch fitted in the fore peak, through bolted.

The bottom was then well caulked, seems filled with gul gul, and remetalled over patent felt, and finally the main deck caulked.

The foregoing work is well and efficiently executed.

The vessel is now afloat and is tight, and in general good order, and the fastenings substantial and firm.

Masts, yards and rigging good.
Sails, well provided.
Boats, three good.
Anchors and chains, complete.
Pumps good, and the vessel amply found in general.

The *Atlanta*, 419 tons per register, was built at Coringa, in 1849, and is constructed of teak. I consider her fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable cargoes, and a good insurance risk. Received survey fee Rs. 32.

JOHN DIXON,
Surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, Bureau Veritas, American Lloyd's, &c.

SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

19TH APRIL.

As it is some time since you have had any news from this lively spot, I send you a few lines to tell you how the Surat world moves on its daily course. To begin with "the weather." It is warm, decidedly so, and sticky and muggy and everything that's disagreeable during the day, but pleasant enough at night and in the morning. Nothing is going on of any kind, so people console themselves by meeting on the maidan of an evening, where they sit on benches (some of which feel like gridirons, from the bars of which they are composed, and the heat to which they are exposed during the day) and talk either good or evil, whichever comes uppermost, of their neighbours, now and then stopping to exclaim, "There is a breath of wind" in a most (pardonably) excited tone, looking all the time exceedingly fierce, as much as to say "Don't contradict, or it may be the worse for you." The native community are very irate at what they call the tyranny of the officer commanding in stopping one of the approaches to the maidan. The said road has got into a fearful state of disrepair and is about half a foot or more deep in dust, which nearly suffocates any one who happens to be on the maidan when any gharry drives up, and as Government won't repair it and the Municipality won't water it the abovenamed authority has taken the law into his own hands and put up a row of posts which effectually keep out any intruding vehicles. How the matter will actually be settled remains to be seen—I suppose by some compromise. There are faults on both sides I think, and hope that time will show them the error of their ways. I hear that we are to have a very full station this monsoon, but opinions differ as to whether there will be much gaiety. Last year's gaieties resulted in two weddings. We will hope this year's will do the same or more. The People's Park is getting on, so far as clearing away the debris of the houses which once stood there goes, but it still remains an unsightly spot, and it will be some time before it deserves its name. Our Collector is indefatigable in his improvements. Widening the roads has been a great boon to the public. One can drive along now without the risk of running one's gharry into some one else's, thereby endangering the beauty of its paint and incurring the wrath of its owner. I have just seen the "Guzerat Mitra" and am struck with the immense knowledge of grammar it seems to possess. Some of its sentences are doubtless truly delicious and edifying to those who understand them, but I must confess that they are quite beyond the depth of a babe like me in English composition. For instance, what is the meaning of certain people being "prone to look back to the conquest of India as a scapegoat for all their high-mindedness and despotism"? Can you explain it? I should really like to know. The above is in reference to the approach to the maidan being stopped, and the poor staff officer is being abused fearfully, but what that unfortunate and long-suffering individual has got to do with the matter in question, I am at a loss to imagine. The public health is pretty good, notwithstanding the heat. I shall conclude this now, as if not I shall lose the post.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "Magnet," in your issue of to-day, induces me to trouble you with a few remarks concerning the officers of this *blessed* Alliance Financial.

The advertisement published by the official liquidator regarding a second call of fifty rupees per share from each contributory, has fallen with surprise upon these luckless individuals, and especially upon those who were acquainted with the arrangements entered into by the committee of shareholders of which Mr. Gumpert was the chairman.

It was represented to the committee that upon payment of six lacs of rupees by the solvent directors, Messrs Hurbum Nursey, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, and Sewjee Weljee, a call of sixty rupees per share from the contributories would be sufficient to compromise *all* the claims of the Financial; but that one hundred rupees per share would be demanded to provide against any possible and unforeseen deficiency, and that the excess collected would be refunded. This representation was made after the preparation of a list of the contributories with the amount which each would be able to pay, after making every allowance for individual cases.

The committee agreed very reluctantly to the call of one hundred rupees per share being made, and they did so under the clear understanding that thirty, if not forty, rupees would be returned.

There are two or three questions which now arise for consideration, and which demand investigation before the 29th of April, the day on which the case comes before the High Court.

1. Did the solvent directors pay the amount agreed upon?—whom did they pay it to?—when did they pay it?—how was it disposed of?—when was the last portion of it paid away?

2. What sum was realized upon the call of one hundred rupees per share?—the date of payment by each contributory, and the amount per share actually paid?

3. The difference in amount between the list submitted to the committee and the actual receipts?

Unless satisfactory replies can be given to these questions, I am inclined to think that the case of the contributories is especially hard, and requires advocacy in the High Court. It may be that nothing can save the contributories from the further call of fifty rupees per share now contemplated; but even with this in prospect the battle should be fought out. An error was committed in the Alliance of not getting the sanction of the High Court to the compromises as was done by the keen advocate of the wonderful Eastern Financial. If this had been done the contributories of the Alliance would have escaped the additional persecution. If another call is made this proceeding should not be neglected.

Before the present week closes, a few of the contributories of the Alliance should meet to discuss the condition of affairs, and prepare for further proceedings in the High Court. The long period which has been allowed to elapse in settling the affairs of the Alliance, has helped to make matters worse than they would have been if quick diligence had been used. Contributories have been scattered over one half the globe, and some of the incidents of the history of the institution are clouded by time.

The pungent strictures of "Magnet" have called up old occurrences, and clothed them with the vividness of a master-painting. There is much truth in his remarks, and for my own part I confess my willingness to contribute to the last fraction of my legal liability rather than lose the opportunity of dragging to light the terrible misdeeds of a set of directors who deserve to be *canonized!*

IAGO.

STANZAS.

The isle is full of noises.—Shakespeare.

O Bright Bombay! thou isle of horrid sounds,
Foe of sweet Quiet, dear to contemplation,
From dawn to sunset thy hot air abounds
With each cacophonous abomination!
And when the weary Sun has gone his rounds,
To burst in glory on some happier nation,
E'en then, beneath the Moon and Stars resplendent,
Devouring Noise is still in the ascendant.

All the day long the railway's sudden shriek
Rivals the croaking of the damned crow,
That evil spirit, whose infernal beak
Is never closed; while, in the ways below,
The reckless ghorawallas' voices creak,
Bungies and chowkras, hammals, butlers go
With screams and shouts and retchings out and in
Mad'ning the listener with their baleful din.

Then far aloof, or, haply, near at hand,
The "coppersmith" beats out his steady note,
The minars twitter like a maniac band
Guiltless of tune or tone; shrill horrors float
From the dim distance over all the land—
The worst and ugliest from the human throat.
Not one sweet sound salutes the tortured ear,
To soothe or charm, lull to repose or cheer—

Save from the Bulbul in the mango trees
At dewy morning, when the level rays
Beat on the plaintains, and an eager breeze
Whips into surf the waves in rock-strewn bays;
Save from the Lark, whose airy melodies,
Sung in an English voice, recall old days,
And, spell-like, paint on fancy's spacious dome
Pictures of perfumed lanes and grassy vales at home.

But night wakes up a more insensate crew;
Harsh native noises, rising far and near,
Wild, senseless, brutal, piercing through and through,
Grate o'er the nerves and irritate the ear
With strident clamour, such as Bedlam knew
Ere science brought in Love to banish Fear;
Until, triumphant, wide-spread Uproar flies,
Fills all the earth and over-runs the skies.

Nor does the human throat alone exhale
Tormenting sounds. Dogs yelp and bark and howl
Incessantly; cats moan and groan and wail;
While, ever and anon, a dreadful owl
Like to a rusty hinge, or creaking rail
Or the embodied spirit of a ghoul,
Flits by; and all night long the doleful drum
Tom-toms the life out of your tympanum.

Does not the fierce mosquito's vicious drone
Suggest the truth of ghostly transmigration?
For who but creatures, damned every one
Beyond the faintest chance of their salvation,
Creatures who yelled and tom-tommed—can have gone
To make that acme of a small vexation—
That wayward, buzzing, stinging, tameless fly
Whose *raison d'être* is a mystery.

Thus, day and night, a clamour ne'er subsiding,
Now crescent, like a host of fiends in motion,
Now growing less, but ever here abiding,
Rises and falls as doth the tidal ocean.
Then, hasten Time, on subtle pinions gliding,
And bring the Hour, reward of my devotion,
When I shall quit this Isle of Noise incessant
To find the mighty roar of dear old London pleasant.

Byculla, 1869.

THE MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.

ONE of the Madras papers fervently hopes the divorce case which is to be tried there will be tried with closed doors. The *Madras Mail*, however, demands publicity. We quote its remarks, from which we infer that persons high in society are involved. If the proceedings are published we may be sure that, as the first of the kind in India, they will be read with interest :—

"A *cause celèbre* is hatching in our Divorce Court, in which the damages, it is said, will be laid at Rs. 1,50,000, out of compliment to the lady concerned. In the interests of Madras society, which has been much scandalised, we trust this case will not be heard in Chambers. Half of the deterrent influence of the Divorce Act will be removed if Judges, from a pardonable feeling of concern for the dignity of the profession to which they themselves belong, or of respect for the feelings of persons in a comparatively high position, make a practice of hearing cases with closed doors save when mean folk are concerned. The lapses from virtue of comparatively ignorant and ill-trained persons, are less blameworthy than those of persons who, despite gentle birth, good breeding, and an excellent position in society, deliberately, not to say defiantly, publicly set human and divine laws at defiance. If the exceptional consideration that the Act allows the Judges to show by preventing the Court's proceedings becoming public, is less called for in one case than in another, it surely must be when those who ought to be exemplars outrage public feeling by a course of conduct that would be visited in London by general contumely. The High Court need be careful lest it be said with too much appearance of truth, that there is one Divorce Act for the rich and another for the poor. It should be no respecter of persons."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli was absent owing to indisposition.

An amendment, proposing that the Commissioners (in whom the property of the Irish Church is to be vested) should enter upon their functions for the first time in 1872, was rejected.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th clauses of the Bill were adopted. The 13th clause disqualifies Irish Bishops from sitting in the House of Lords.

THE FRANCO-BELGIAN CONFERENCE.

The *Etoile Belge* of to-day expects that the negotiations in Paris for the settlement of the Railway question will lead to no result at present.

BELGIUM.

Fresh strikes have occurred in Belgium, and serious disturbances are apprehended.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Budget has been presented to the Cortes.

The revenue for the year is estimated at 2,141 million reals.

The monopoly on salt is to be abolished from January 1870, and that on tobacco from July in the same year.

The floating debt is to be limited to 600 million reals.

Prohibitory duties are to be removed, and three categories of duties are to be established ranging to 35 per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Argyll introduced the Government of India Bill.

Replying to some recent observations of the Marquis of Salisbury, he said that the Home Council did not possess a veto on the measures of the Secretary of State in financial matters, but that it was nevertheless necessary that the Council should be strongly constituted. The Duke proposed to abolish the life tenure of members and to substitute for it a term of 10 years, power being given to the Secretary of State to reappoint members for five years. Their salary would remain unchanged, and only present members would be eligible for a pension of £500.

The Marquis of Salisbury then rose to express his satisfaction at the explanations furnished by the Duke of Argyll, and advocated (the appointment of) members of Council by the Crown. He doubted, however, whether the conditions of membership would secure efficiency.

Viscount Halifax (Sir Charles Wood) said that he did not apprehend any difficulty in securing men fit for the office.

Lord Lyveden thought that the Council was too numerous. He also asked whether the Indian Government had in any way implied a guarantee of maintenance to the present Sovereign of Afghanistan. The Duke of Argyll replied that Earl Mayo had entirely adhered to the principle of non-intervention, and as regarded the Council of India he maintained that it was necessary it should consist of numerous members.

Baron Lawrence, who was warmly cheered, said he approved a Bill in favour of an increased number of members in the Council and urged that pensions should be granted. With regard to Afghanistan he earnestly repudiated the notion that danger (?) was being compromised by the subsidy paid to the Ameer, and he vindicated his own policy which he said Earl Mayo had continued.

Sir Roderick Murchison contradicts the reported arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Zanzibar.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 19TH APRIL.

Eight steamers carrying 77 guns have been ordered to reinforce the West Indian Squadron.

THE ADDRESSES OF THE POONA PARSEES TO LORD MAYO AND LORD NAPIER.

IT appears that the addresses the Parsees of Poona have resolved to present to Lord Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala are *apropos* of their arrival in this country some four months ago. To record such addresses seems like writing ancient history. The *Deccan Herald* publishes a short report of the preliminary meeting held on Monday last, giving in one long and ingenious sentence the purport of the observations of the chairman (Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee), who said "the addresses to their Lordships the Earl of Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala were proposed to be given in December last, but as Lord Mayo had not, when he visited Poona, assumed the Government, of India, he suggested that the presentation might be delayed till after he had taken up his high appointment and Lord Napier did not find it convenient then also to receive the address, which His Lordship had added he would be happy to receive from the Parsees of Poona at a more convenient time, hence the delay, and it was now proposed to take advantage of Lord Napier's presence in Poona to present the addresses." The draft addresses were read and unanimously approved, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Lord Napier to arrange for the presentation of the addresses. Whether they mean to send a deputation to Simla, or to ask Lord Napier to take charge of the address for the Viceroy, does not appear. It was of course duly remarked in the course of the meeting that the proceedings, while honouring the distinguished subjects of the addresses, did honour to the Parsees themselves.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AND MRS. VIVIAN.

SOME one at Madras has been chivalrously careful of the reputation of the Marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian, and has addressed the following letter to the *Madras Mail*. By this time no doubt he knows that the report he threw discredit upon is only too true. It seems from what he writes that Mrs. Vivian was "singular" not only for her loveliness but for her amiable qualities. Her amiability has certainly shown itself after a singular fashion :—

"SIR,—I cannot find in any London paper, by either of the last mails, a confirmation of the rumour put in circulation, apparently by a Manchester paper, of the flight of Lord Waterford with the wife of Captain Vivian, M.P. I would ask the public to suspend their judgment, in other words, discredit this rumour, till further intelligence shall be received.

"As being intimately acquainted with both families, and an old friend of the lady in question, a person singular for loveliness as well as for amiable qualities, I must wait for further information before I can credit the report. Moreover, had the affair been the talk of London before the mail last received left England, I among others should almost certainly have heard of it.

"The announcement also contained an error. The wild Marquis of Waterford was the uncle of the now holder of the title, whose father was a clergyman, and succeeded his wild brother who died without issue.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, T.

"The Fort, Madras, April 14th."

AN ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ON Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, the down express train, which left Allahabad at 1-50 A. M., met with an alarming, but fortunately only alarming, accident between the Chunar and Abrorah Road stations. An axle of one of the leading waggons carrying cotton snapped, and that waggon and three others were thrown off the line, and more or less shattered. The Viceroy's State-carriage happened to come next to the goods' waggons, and it also received some damage. As we have implied, however, there was no loss of life. The second guard in the rear brake-van had observed the guilty waggon to be swinging suspiciously, and put on the brake. Had the accident occurred only a few hundred yards further on, the consequences might have been frightful, as there is there a long bridge between high banks. A fresh train was made up promptly at Mogul Serai, and despatched to the scene of the disaster. Passengers and luggage were transhipped with only the delay of some three or four hours. By 12 o'clock, owing to the active and intelligent exertions of the railway officials of all degrees, the line was cleared for traffic.—*Pioneer.*

THE daughter of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, a girl of twelve years, is said to possess much of the great talent of her mother, and to have an excellent voice.

OUR AFGHAN POLICY.

WE can quite understand the feeling which prompts the Supreme Government to be reticent as to the result of the late negotiations at Umballa until the Ameer has had time to communicate with his Sirdars at Cabul, and the Secretary of State has had the chance of laying his despatches before Parliament. But, whenever the moment may come for revealing the understanding between the two countries, we trust that all the steps which led up to the recent interview will be disclosed also. In the autumn of last year a memorandum by Sir H. Rawlinson, advocating an aggressive policy towards Afghanistan, is said to have reached India, and to have provoked minutes from the Governor-General and his Council remarkable for their unanimous condemnation of Sir Henry Rawlinson's views. We should like, too, to see whatever correspondence took place between the Ameer and Sir John Lawrence during the last few months of the latter's administration, for then there would be the means of judging whether the *Friend of India's* oft repeated assertion that Lord Mayo has reversed his predecessor's policy has a particle of truth in it. We ask for the publication of these papers, as much in the interest of the Government as in our own. We are convinced that much misunderstanding would be obviated for the future, and much wrong inference in the past be belied, if the whole action of our rulers in this important subject were made known. A turning-point in our relations with the Ameer has doubtless lately been reached, but the public has not thus far the means of determining whether the change is simply the development of the principles on which Sir John Lawrence conducted foreign affairs, or whether Lord Mayo has taken a distinct line of his own. It is desirable, too, that it should be shown whether certain of our contemporaries, who assume to speak with authority, have had real grounds for statements, the worth of which at present only those who are behind the scenes can rightly estimate. . . . . . Lord Mayo has followed step by step in Sir John Lawrence's path. Sir John Lawrence held off until a strong Government had established in Afghanistan, but as soon as this had been effected he at once recognised the *de facto* ruler, and long before Lord Mayo had set foot in the country, Ameer Shere Ali received effectual aid in money, arms and ammunition from Sir John Lawrence's Government. It was Sir John's masterly inactivity which saved this country from being compromised by connection with a failing cause, and which secured it the friendship, or at any rate spared it the active enmity, of the dominant party in Afghanistan. We are, however, glad to see that the *Englishman* accords to Lord Mayo the credit of carrying on where needful the "masterly inactivity" policy. The *Englishman* adds :—"The other great result of the conference would seem to be that Lord Mayo reserves himself until Ameer Shere Ali shall have finally extinguished the fortunes of his rival and enemy Azim Khan." In what, we would ask, does this great result differ from the great policy of wise reticence which the *Englishman* ever hastes to decry? To us, at all events, it seems to be "masterly inactivity" writ large. That Lord Mayo should have given in his adhesion to his predecessor's wise and thoughtful foreign policy is not the least of his claims to our confidence and admiration.—*Pioneer.*

LORD MAYO AT KUSSOWLEE.

14th April.—Lord Mayo left Umballa for Simla on the 13th, arriving at Kalka the same day, where His Excellency remained for the night; moving on in the early morning, and arriving here at 8-45 A.M. His Excellency breakfasted with Major General Taylor and left this for Sanawur about quarter to 1 P.M. A more propitious day for travelling could not be desired. Before the day was light a thunder cloud passed over these parts besprinkling the ground with rain, and making it deliciously cool for travelling. His Excellency must have been much struck at such a transition of temperature from the plains as *this* day must have proved. Fleecy cirrus clouds, the remnant of last night's storm, covered the canopy of Heaven enfeebling the fierce rays of the sun, and making the day delightfully pleasant.

Lord Mayo, accompanied by Major-General Taylor, Major Bourke, Colonel Dawson, Captain Beadon, Colonel Strachey, the Rev. C. Toussaint, the Rev. Father Mackin, Captain Lockwood and Captain Wingfield, proceeded to visit Sanawur. On gaining the grounds, two arches were seen quaintly decorated for the occasion. Over the first arch, on entering, might be detected, without the help of binoculars, the word "welcome;" two hundred yards farther brought the notables to the massive stone gate of the institution, which was ornamented with flags of various colours, and over the portals, lettered in glaring hues,—"God bless our noble Viceroy." Here there was a guard of honour composed of the bigger boys and the institution band; this with *pièces de position* on the height thundering forth 21, gave a right loyal reception to His Excellency. The boys were then marched passed in slow, quick, and double time stepping to the music of their band. The drilling was excellently conducted, and apparently gave every satisfaction. After which the companies were formed in line, and Lord Mayo addressed the children :—"Well, boys, I am very glad to see you this morning looking so well and happy. I think you should be very grateful to Government for all the advantages of this institution and I hope that you may profit by them. I also hope always to hear of your good behaviour and strict attention to your studies, which will alone insure happiness in after years." Three hearty cheers, from the boys vociferated in appreciation. His Excellency next inspected the dormitories, then proceeded to the Church, and from thence into the girls' room, where they were collected in order to greet His Lordship with their melodies. In this they evidently, succeeded, for the pathos of one of the songs effected His Excellency so much that he was seen to "wipe away a tear." However, to give the darlings their due, they sang very sweetly, as becometh their sex By this time, Mr. Editor, you may imagine that His Lordship was tired and hungry. Seemingly fortune always smiles on the great; and here just in the nick of time His Excellency's nasal organ was tickled with the odour of sweet steaming cakes. "What do I smell and hear?—something very nice." "Yes, my Lord," was the rejoinder.

"You smell savoury things and good;
Hear the frying-pan on the wood!"

"Will your Excellency just step into the girls' kitchen, and see and taste." His Excellency turned in and saw a few girls hard at work in a very cleanly-kept kitchen, and ate some cakes, which His Excellency pronounced to be really good. Being now quite fortified against further inspections, Lord Mayo was shown over the girls' building, hospitals, infant schools, &c. The thunder rolls; the sky is overcast with dark clouds; the wind whistles through the trees; and amidst this ominous scene the Governor-General is determined to reach the dâk bungalow at Hurreepore, and started from Sanawur about 3-30 P.M.

The Mountain Battery from Allahabad reached Durumpore to-day on its way to Jutogh.—*Pioneer.*

THE TODDLE OF THE PERIOD.

THE phrase is the *Madras Mail's*, not ours. And a very naughty Madras male he must be, to write of the ladies in the way he does. The toddle of the period, according to him, is a characteristic of a class of ladies, who may themselves be blissfully unconscious of what it means. We quote his own definition :—

The "toddle of the period" is one of the features by which some women of our day, who aspire to being thought "fashionable," may be recognized. This "toddle," a mode of progression, which is sometimes a tripping approximation to the *Deux temps* step of the ball room, will be so well known to all who frequent the haunts, where women of fashion condescend to disport themselves, as to need no further description. What the peculiar charm of this very elaborate style of gait may be supposed to be by those who adopt it, we fail to imagine. If it be an attempt to recall the helpless innocence of childhood, we can but regard it a lamentable failure. On a grown-up women, nothing sets so ungracefully as an affectation of childishness. Were it possible, with a juvenile tripping gait to adopt the innocent thoughtlessness which that gait in childhood accompanies, it might set better, and be less grotesque—though even then one would always wonder how such women had managed to waste their ripening years without improving anything upon childish inexperience. But, as it is, sham, artlessness, and simplicity, like every other sham of the kind, can only excite ridicule. The toddle and other quasi-infantile peculiarities, are, we are happy to say, principally confined to matrons of a certain debatable age, girls, properly so called, having as a rule a more dignified and "matronly" walk which, perfectly becoming in them, would be equally so in their older sisters. Were it not for this fact, we might have been led to conclude that the toddle had its cause and excuse in some peculiarity of the dress of the period. Indeed, its appearance is calculated to convey the idea of impeded action in the lower limbs, such as may be seen at a village fair, in a "sack-race" or, we might have thought it arose from the high-heeled boots at present worn to give an artificial stature to the wearer, but which have also the unfortunate effect of destroying the natural uprightness of the figure, by throwing the body forward on the toes, and thereby producing an ungraceful stoop. The matron's toddle is however commonly accompanied by other infantile peculiarities; childish gaiety of manner; an artless giggle; a frequent ejaculatory scream; all of which are as objectionable and absurd, as the toddle itself. Notice the skip of such a matron as she gets out of her carriage, or walks into Church. We have heard that "the mountains shall skip like lambs," but it remained for the 19th century to produce matrons with a similar tendency to gambol. These "frisky" attributes add nothing to a woman's attractions."

And so on for half a column more. It is really time for the ladies to form themselves into a mutual protection and self-defence association.

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BOMBAY.

The Ship "Arracan," Captain Stricker, with cargo of coals, from Cardiff for Bombay, has put into Rio de Janeiro leaky.

The Poor Box.—A donation of Rs. 30 to the poor-box, at the Fort Police Court, has been received from Mr. Lynch, solicitor.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for ports in the Persian Gulf, per steamer *Dalhousie*, on the 22nd April (to-day) at 3 P.M.

The Ship "Kooria Mooria," Capt. Pike, now in harbour, loading for the Mauritius, has sprung a leak, and will probably have to discharge the cargo on board, and dock for repairs.

To a Correspondent.—As "M" has communicated with the police we see no necessity for the insertion of his letter. Why does he not, uninvited, prefer his complaint personally to the Acting Commissioner?

The Ashura Holiday.—The Ashura holiday, the chief day during the Mohurrum festival, falls to-morrow, when the taboots will be immersed in the Nacoda's Tank, opposite the Small Cause Court.

The Rev. Mr. Du Bois.—We have been informed that the Rev. Mr. Du Bois, of Bombay, has applied for the Principalship of Bishop Cotton's School to be shortly vacated by the Rev. Mr. Bamforth. The selection lies between that gentleman and Mr. Nash of Ootacamund, and it is probable Mr. Du Bois will obtain the appointment.—*Bangalore Herald.*

A Case for the Sessions.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Venayek Narrayen to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 400, the property of Gunputrow Anandrao, managing clerk to Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitors.

Sale of Spinning Premises.—The auction sale of he building and ground of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in liquidation, took place on Monday last on the premises, when the whole were disposed of at the price of Rs. 1,14,000. The purchasers were Messrs. Morarjee Goculdass, Khutow Muckoonjee, Somjee Jadhowjee and Lukmidass Khimjee. The auctioneers were Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co.

Emeute at Tannah Jail -Two Prisoners Shot.—Owing to an outbreak of cholera in the jail at Tannah, a number of prisoners have been located in tents outside the jail. On Tuesday afternoon a number of Scindee prisoners attempted to escape from the guard placed over them, and the consequence was that two of the runaways were shot dead and one severely wounded; two others were caught in the tank opposite the jail. Only one prisoner managed to make his escape.

Complaint against a Dining-room Keeper.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday a complaint was heard by Mr. Connon, at the instance of Mangesh Purshotum, against Mr. Cobden, for carrying on business in the Victoria coffee and dining-room in Kalbadavie Road without a license from the Commissioner of Police. It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that the house was a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and that it had been open for several weeks without a license. The defendant stated that he had got permission from the Commissioner of Police, though he had not received a signed formal license. Superintendent Mills stated, in reply to the Court, that the house was as well conducted as many others, and remarked that the section under which the plaintiff's solicitor brought the case had been repealed many years ago. The magistrate adjourned the case for production of the license.

Amateur Representation of "Othello."—On Tuesday night, an amateur representation of *Othello* was given in Grant Road Theatre for the benefit of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution. The attendance, we are glad to say, was large, which may be taken as an indication that the well conducted and excellent institution for whose benefit the performance was given is popular, especially in the Parsee community. Altogether, the play was creditably put upon the boards, and would have been quite a success if a gentleman better qualified to interpret the character of *Othello* had been chosen. The gentleman who took that part on Tuesday evening showed a want of appreciation of the *growing* influence of the "green-eyed monster," raved and blustered in a most extraordinary fashion throughout, and rendered one of the grandest of Shakespeare's characters ridiculous. The gentleman who took the character of *Desdemona* (the same who lately acted *Portia* so admirably) played his part in a style deserving of the highest praise. *Emilia* was well represented by another young gentleman. *Iago*, too, showed considerable appreciation of the character and represented well the cunning villain, who, with an appearance of the greatest honesty and zeal for his master, poisons that master's mind, destroys his peace, and brings him to ruin. With the exception of what we have already mentioned, the play ran smoothly and pleasantly, and appeared to be highly appreciated by the audience.

A Suit to Recover Commission.—Yesterday in the Small Cause Court, a case was called for hearing before Mr. Spencer, in which Jeewanjee Manockjee was the plaintiff, and Mr. C. E. Benn was defendant. The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Cleary represented the defendant. This was an action to recover Rs. 34, commission for having effected the sale of two horses for the defendant to Captain A. G. Wake, aide de camp to His Excellency the Governor. The plaintiff's story was that he went to Mr. Benn's bungalow and asked the latter to permit him to take the horses to be shown to Captain Wake. Mr. Benn stated the price to be Rs. 1,200, but he said nothing about commission. The horses were shown to Captain Wake, and after some negotiation Rs. 900 were offered. Mr. Cleary, for the defence, said that Mr. Benn was unwell and was at Matheran; and that he would not have defended so trifling a case as this if he did not consider himself entitled to do so. The facts were these: Mr. Benn did not send for the plaintiff, but he, in pursuit of his own occupation, called on Mr. Benn, and the latter then distinctly told him "If you sell my horses for Rs. 1,300 I will pay you commission." Only Rs. 900 was offered, and the broker having failed to carry out the arrangement, the negotiation, as far as all parties were concerned, came to an end; and the Court would see that it was so from the very conduct of the parties. Captain Wake must have regarded it as at an end, because he advertised for the pair of horses in the newspapers; and it was in consequence of this advertisement, and without the interference of any broker, that Mr. Benn and Captain Wake, after the interchange of several letters, settled the bargain between themselves for the sale of the horses for Rs. 1,000. The learned gentleman argued that the plaintiff would be entitled to his brokerage had he carried out the original arrangement. Captain Wake, who was called on the part of the defendant, and stated the facts as above, was examined by Mr. Cleary. Mr. Cleary—You did not agree to pay the price demanded by Mr. Benn in the first instance? Captain Wake—No, I offered Rs. 900. Mr. Cleary—Then you advertised for horses? Captain Wake—Yes, I mentioned my own name in the advertisement. Mr. Cleary—And about a week afterwards you got a letter from Mr. Benn? Captain Wake—Yes. Mr. Cleary—I believe several letters were interchanged between you? Captain Wake—Yes, we closed the bargain at Rs. 1,000. Mr. Cleary—Was not the bargain concluded between yourself and Mr. Benn without any interference of a broker? Captain Wake—But I don't think that it was in consequence of the advertisement that Mr. Benn re-opened the negotiation. The Judge thought that after what Captain Wake had stated he had no alternative but to give a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 34. Captain Wake then made an application to the Court for the costs he had incurred in attending the Court, but it was refused.

THE REPORTED RETURN OF Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

We yesterday published a telegram, per Reuter's Agency, dated London, April 19, which stated that "Dr. Livingstone was reported to have arrived at Zanzibar in January, and to be going home *via* Suez." We need scarcely say we *hope* the report may be true, and that after the long and painful suspense regarding the fate of the great explorer we may now be gladdened by the assurance of his safety; but we do not think it at all likely that this report can be true. From enquiries made yesterday we learn that letters have been received in Bombay from Zanzibar of date up to 3rd March without reference being made to Dr. Livingstone's arrival. A batch of letters was despatched in January from Zanzibar in a buggalow which has not yet reached Bombay; and these letters may refer to the Doctor's return, but we scarcely think that likely, for if such were the case, some reference would have been made to the interesting subject in these subsequent packets, of which there were several between January and March, but the subject has not been touched upon in these subsequent despatches.

Since writing the above we have received a London telegram stating that Sir Roderick Murchison has contradicted the report of the return of Dr. Livingstone to Zanzibar.

THE CHARGES OF BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee commenced the hearing of the charge of criminal breach of trust against Dosabhoy Pestonjee Framjee and Soonderao Bapoojee, the former a receiver and the other a clerk to the Municipality.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Barton for the prisoner Dosabhoy and Mr. Manisty for Soonderao.

Sorabjee Framjee Karaka, Superintendent of the Mahim ward of assessment and collection, was first examined by Mr. Leathes. He corrected a mistake in his declaration to the effect that he directed Soonderao to issue to Dosabhoy the bill due by the Coorla Spinning Company, instead of which he now stated that, after he had assumed charge, he found that, amongst other bills, that one had been issued. He produced the books and bills and said he had examined all reports, but had not found in any of them the usual report of payment nor any receipt of payment in the books.

Dr. Barton declined to cross-examine.

The witness stated in reply to Mr. Manisty that when Dosabhoy told him that he had divided the amount of the bill with Soonderao the latter was sitting at his table some four or five paces off. He (witness) did not draw Soonderao's attention to what Dosabhoy was telling him. Soonderao had a great deal of outdoor work.

Bapoojee Nowrojee, clerk in the establishment of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, produced the bills and the cheque for the aggregate amount of these.

The case was then further adjourned till Monday next.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st April.

[Before Nana Morojee, Esq.]

Refusal of Duty.—Charles Mathew, a seaman of the British ship *Eurydice*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoner pled guilty and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

Theft.—Govind Balloo was charged with stealing three pieces of cloth, the property of Thomas Bowtese, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive ten stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—21st April.

[Before R. H. Showell, Esq.]

Trespass.—Abdool Rahmon was charged with wilfully trespassing on the premises of Captain Dixon, without satisfactory excuse, and thereby breaking a China stand. The prisoner was found asleep this morning in a corner in the compound, and a China stand was lying broken close by him. Prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 5, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for seven days. Two rupees, out of the fine, if recovered, were awarded for the damage to the China stand.

False Weight.—Jeyraz Lukhumsey was charged with having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false weight, and was sentenced to undergo hard labour for a month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The *Times of India*, as the exponent of certain persons whose aims and intentions towards the Grant Medical College have happily been frustrated, indulges its readers from time to time with remarks on that institution, which, however gratifying to the writer and his party, would probably prove of greater utility and force were they based on fact. In yesterday's issue of that journal is an extract from the *Englishman* regarding the condition of the Calcutta Medical College, and as a rider to it the *Times of India* states—"We wonder when the same thing can be said of the Grant Medical College here. Medicine here is losing what little popularity it ever had, and instead of a much higher class of young men as students we are obliged to be content with what we can get." The above statements are, to say the least, misrepresentations. There never were so many students in the Grant Medical College since its foundation as at present, and the class of young men entering is much superior to any that has joined for very many years past. These are facts which any one interested in medical education can verify, if so disposed, by reference to the rolls of the University and College, and to the last Annual Report read in January last.—Yours, &c.,

M. D.

Bombay, 20th April.

REVISED PROSPECTUS OF THE POONA RACES—1869.

Stewards.

The Hon'ble S. Mansfield. | A. Gaye, Esq., R. H. A.
S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | F. Arbuthnot, Esq.

First Day, Thursday, 9th September.

1st Race.—The Derby.—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1868 allowed 4 lbs. Winner of race before the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

2nd Race.—The maiden Galloway.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all maiden Galloways. Weight for age and inches. 14 hands to carry 9st.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 3 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st July 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Sept. 15 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each Galloway declared to start. One and a quarter mile.

3rd Race.—The Poona Sweepstakes.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 500, H. F., with Rs. 400 added from the fund for all horses. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st June. To close and name the day before the race. One mile.

4th Race.—The Colonial and English Maiden Stakes.—For all Colonial and English horses. Weight for age. Rs. 400 from the fund. One and a quarter mile.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

5th Race.—Pony Race.—Rupees 100 from the fund. For all ponies 13-1 and under, catch weights, G. R. Entrance 2 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Half mile.

Second Day, Saturday, 11th September.

1st Race.—Thousand Rupees Purse, presented by the Honorable S. Mansfield.—For all Arabs. Weight 8 stones. Winner of one season to carry 5 lbs. extra, of two seasons 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone. Maidens, except the winner of the Derby, allowed 5 lbs.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

2nd Race.—His Highness Aga Khan's Purse.—Value Rs. 500. For all main Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby to carry 4 lbs. extra.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 15 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

3rd Race.—The Welter.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses. 10st 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance for horses named on 1st August 5 G. M. After that date 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. 1¼ G. R.

4th Race.—The Deccan Sweepstakes.—Rs. 400 from the fund added to a sweepstakes of 25 G. M., H. F., all horses. Weight for age. 1½ mile. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May. To close and name the day before the race.

5th Race.—The Auction Stakes.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses R. C. Entrance 5 G. M. Rs. 1,200 to carry 7 lbs—7lbs. allowed for every one hundred rupees. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

Third Day, Tuesday, 14th September.

1st Race.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight for age. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra—once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May. 5 G. M.
Do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. on 1st July 20 G. M.
Do. on 1st Aug. 30 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

2nd Race.—His Highness Aga Khan's Cup. Value Rs. 500.—For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Derby 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 15 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

3rd Race.—Maiden Stakes.—Rs. presented by an Arab gentleman. For all maiden Arabs that have never started before the meeting, never won before the race. Weight for age R. C. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May at 50 G. M., H. F., and name the day before the race. Open until August on double entrance and forfeit.

4th Race.—Selling Stakes.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. One mile. Entrance 3 G. M. H. F. Rs. 1,000 value to carry 12 stones; 7lbs allowed for every hundred rupees, G.R.

5th Race.—The Charger Stakes.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all *bona fide* chargers in possession and ridden by the owner three months prior to race regularly on parade. The property of officers of the division. Entrance 3 G. M. 10 stones 7lbs. G. R. Three quarter mile.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 16th September.

1st Race.—The Governor's Plate.—Presented by Seymour Fitzgerald. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners during the meeting once to carry 5 lbs. extra, twice 7lbs, oftener 1 st.

Horses that have run during the meeting and not a winner allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 st.

Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

2nd Race.—Jumkhundie Cup. Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. Ramchundra Row Appa Sahib.—For all maiden Arabs. Winners during the meeting once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. 1¾ mile. Weight for age.

Entrance on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 10 G.M. for all horses declared to start.

3rd Race.—The Little Welter.—Rs. 400 from the fund, for all horses, the property of officers in H. M's Military, Naval and Civil Services, or of gentlemen who are members of any of the Clubs. Entrance 3 G.M., G.R. One mile. 10 st. 7lbs. The winner to be claimed for Rs. 1,000. To close and name the day before the race.

4th Race.—The Kirkee Stakes of Rs. presented by the officers of the Royal Artillery.—For all Arabs. Weight for age one stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Entrance 5 G. M., G. R. ¾ mile. To close and name the day before the race.

5th Race.—The Hacks.—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all hacks. 11st. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Three quarters of a mile. G. R. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, 18th September.

1st Race.—The Arabian Cup.—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by Shaik Essa bin Kalliffa. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance for Horses on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st July 15 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

2nd Race.—The Deccan Challenge Stakes.—A. purse of Rs. 500 presented by a few Parsee gentlemen. For all Galloways, weight for age and inches one stone above W. I. T. C. Nominations taken 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 5. G. M., when the race will close. Previous winners to carry once 5 lbs., twice and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winner of the maiden Galloways to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile.

3rd Race.—The Whim.—Rs. 400 from the fund. Entrance 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. R. C. The winner either of the Cups, Purses, or Grand Stand Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

4th Race.—The Ladies' Purse.—Rs. 300 from the fund, with an entrance of Rs. 50 for all horses *boná fide* the property of officers in H. M.'s Naval, Military, and Civil Services. Weight for age, 1 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. Standard R. C., G. R.

5th Race.—Galloways Plate.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Galloways weight for inches. 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 50, to close and name the day defore the race.

Sixth Day, Tuesday, 21st September.

1st Race.—The Galloway Handicap.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance 10 G. M. with 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. Entrance to be sent in by 8 A.M. and the handicap will be published by 10 A.M. the day before the race. Acceptance to be sent with the entrance of the day. One and a half mile.

2nd Race—The Sassoon Cup, value Rs. 1,000.—The gift of the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I. A forced handicap for all winners during the meeting. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, with an extra 5 G.M. if declared to start. Optional to losers at an entrance of 10 G. M. 5 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be in by 8 A.M. The handicap to be declared by noon the day before the race.

3rd Race.—The Beaten Plate.—Rs. 500 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. 10 G. M. entrance, H. F. One and a half mile. Weights to be announced by noon and declarations as to standing or not, to be made with the nominations of the day.

4th Race.—The Consolation Stakes.—Rs. 200 from the fund, for all horses; weight for value. Rs. 1,000 to carry 12 stones. 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100, G. R. ½ mile heats. The winner to be put up to auction after the race. Any surplus over declared value to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

Seventh Day, Thursday, 23rd September.

1st Race.—The Deccan Steeple Chase.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for all horses. Arabs and country breds to carry 10 st. 7lbs. Colonial and English, the usual penalties, previous winners to carry for once 7 lbs. extra, twice 12 lbs., oftener 1 stone. Distance round the new Steeple Chase Course G. R. To close and name the day before the race. Three horses the property of separate owners and from different stables to start, or purse withheld.

2nd Race.—Poona Hunt Steeple Chase.—Rs. 200 persented by the Poona Hunt, added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. For all horses the property of members and that have been hunted with the Poona Hunt. Weights for Arabs 10st. Colonial and English the usual penalties, previous winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Round the new Steeple Chase course. To close and name the day before the race. Three horses the property of different owners and from different stables to start, or the purse will be withheld.

3rd Race.—A Hurdle Race—Rs. 100 from the fund with an entrance of 3 G. M. for all horses. R. C. over 6 Hurdles. Gentlemen riders, 10 stones, previous winners to carry extra once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the race.

RULES.

I.—The W. I. T. Club rules to be adhered to unless especially provided for.

II.—Horses will be aged by the Stewards or by some person or persons appointed by them on the 1st of May, certificates of horses aged in Bombay on the 1st of May under the W. I. T. C. rules will hold good.

Horses will also be aged and measured on a day appointed by the Stewards just before the races.

III.—Owners of horses running during the meeting (ponies and hacks excepted) must pay Rs. 50 to the fund. In confederacies each confederate must subscribe Rs. 50.

IV.—No horse to start unless he has paid his entrance previously.

V.—If only two horses *boná fide* the property of different owners start for any race, half the public money will be withheld. No public money will be given for a W. O.

VI.—In open races when no Arabs are running the penal weights English and Colonial horses other would have to carry will not be inforced. In races where no Arabs can enter the weight carried shall be according to the W. I. T. C. Standard for Arabs.

VII.—Three horses *boná fide* the property of different owners and from different stables must start in races for the Grand Stand Stakes, Cups, and Purses, or the prizes will be withheld.

VIII.—A rateable reduction will be made from the amount added by the fund should the subscription fall short of the amount advertised.

IX.—Winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent. to the fund.

X.—After the Course has been put in order a fee of Rs. 5 will be demanded for every horse ridden or exercised thereon.

XI.—In the event of any race not filling, the Stewards have power to make another.

XII.—Should the weather prove unfavourable the Stewards have power to postpone the meeting for ten days at a time, or should the races have commenced, from day to day.

XIII.—The decision of the Stewards is final on all points whatsoever, any rule or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV.—A day not less than a week after the date on which the last race of the season is run will be fixed by the Stewards on which all accounts will be settled.

XV.—Calcutta scale to be adopted in the weight for age races for Arabs.

XVI.—Cape, Australian, Colonial, imported English and European horses when running with Arabs or country breds shall carry 21 lbs. extra.

English blood (sire and dam) bred in India shall on like occasions carry 14 lbs. extra.

By order of the Stewards,

J. HUMFREY,

Honorary Secretary, Poona Races.

Poona, 16th November, 1869.

DIPLOMATISTS AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

There has been issued in the form of a Parliamentary return a copy of the instructions under which discretionary powers are granted to naval officers with respect to requisitions addressed to them by diplomatic or consular authorities. The instructions are as follows:—"The officers in command of Her Majesty's ships are to pay due regard to any requisition which may be made to them in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, from the Governors and other British authorities within the limits of the station on which they are employed, for their co-operation and assistance on any necessary service, whether it be for the protection of Her Majesty's possessions, or for the benefit of the trade of Her Majesty's subject, or otherwise, so long as the same does not interfere with or infringe any instructions they may previously have received from a superior naval authority; it being, of course, a general obligation on all Her Majesty's civil and military officers to afford mutual aid and assistance to each other in all cases affecting the welfare of the Queen's service. In any very urgent case, where requisitions made by Governors or other authorised persons may interfere with the instructions under which the officers in command of Her Majesty's ships are acting the commanding naval officer on the spot must, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief on a part of his station too distant to admit of reference being made to him in the first instance, very maturely weigh and consider the relative importance and urgency of any such required service, as compared with that directed by his instructions, and he must then act, with regard to complying with or refusing to comply with such requisition, as his judgment shall point out to be right; always recollecting the very heavy responsibility he will incur by an infringement of the orders of the superior naval authorities, unless the urgency of the case shall most fully warrant it."

Greek patriotism, so ardent and so generous during the war panic, has suffered a severe revolution since the acceptance of the judgment pronounced by the Congress. The liberal contributions of Greek merchants in the Levant and along the shores of the Mediterranean were forthcoming expressly to maintain a struggle with Turkey, and the donors feel, not unnaturally, that they have been in a measure deceived. In one case an armed corvette, fully prepared for sea, armour-plated, and provided with powerful engines, has been paid for in full, and lies waiting for orders to proceed to sea. It is but doing the well-informed Greeks justice to say that they are far less dissatisfied with the conclusion of the Congress than indignant with their own Cabinet, who forced the nation into a war fever and excited the population to madness, as a means of extricating themselves from the difficulty of meeting the question of the finances and providing for the exigencies of the State.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GOLD BEATING.

The art of gold-beating is a very ancient one. There seems great probability that, like some other arts, it has been known and practised and forgotten. Homer refers to it; Pliny, more practical, states that gold can be beaten, 1oz. making 550 leaves, each four fingers square,—about four times the thickness of the gold now used. This is most probably such gold as was used in the decoration of the Temple,—"It was covered with plates of burnished gold." The Peruvians had thin plates nailed together. It is possible that if decorations of this character were used in these parts, their insecurity would so trouble some folk that they would have no rest till they were effectually "nailed." The Thebans have in their wall histories some gold characters done with leaf said to be as thin as the gold of the present day. Coming down with a jump from the long past to the present age, we find our country celebrated for its gold-leaf. Italy used to excel us, but Italy has been in a long sleep, and is only just awakened. It is one of the last things our overgrown offspring undertook to make for herself. Until very recently she imported all the gold-leaf she required from this country. The gold-beater's skin made here is still the admiration of the world (of gold-beaters.) This skin is gut skin, stretched and dried on frames, after which each surface is very carefully levelled, a labour intrusted to the delicate hands of young girls. A mould (as the number of square pieces of skin beaten at one time in the gold-beating process is called) is an expensive article, costing from £9 to £10, and when useless for gold-beating is still of some value. Fifty or 60 years back a workman made 2,000 leaves of gold from 18 or 19 dwts. of gold; now, by better skin and skill, he is enabled to produce the same number from 14 or 15 dwts., showing a considerable reduction in the cost of produce, and, as may be expected, a deterioration in the quality of the article. One grain of gold beaten between this skin can be extended to some 75 square inches of surface, the thickness of which will be 1,367650th part of an inch. These figures represent what may be done. What is done for the purposes of trade is somewhat less—viz., 56½ square inches per grain, 1-280000th of an inch in thickness. To give an idea of its thinness, it would take 120 to make the thickness of common printing paper, 367,650 sheets of which would make a column half as high as the Monument.—*Builder.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BEVILLE ON THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

We learn from the *Hereford Times* that Lieut.-Col. Beville, C. B., one of the officers who entered Magdala, has been delivering an interesting address at Bromyard on the Abyssinian Campaign. It appears that Lent usually puts a stop to all evening entertainments in orthodox Bromyard, but that the vicar of the parish made an exception in favour of Col. Beville. The address, which was delivered on the 1st of March, was preceded and followed by music and recitations. "Colonel Beville," says the Hereford paper, "gave a most genial, unassuming, and interesting account, which delighted all who heard it; and a vote of thanks to him, which was proposed by the Rev. N. Stephenson, met with prolonged cheering. Colonel Beville returned thanks in a few words." We append the report that is given of the address:—

"The lecturer began by explaining the cause of the war, viz., the retention of a number of Englishmen in captivity by a savage. The probability was that they would have remained in captivity as long as they lived, but for the wise and bold determination of our Government to release them at all hazards. This determination gave rise to much gloomy foreboding on the part of the Press in general, which indulged in dismal prophecies: but the result was a most brilliant success. This success, under God's blessing, was attributable to the untiring energy, skill, and ability of one man, whose name has already become a household word throughout Britain. The lecturer dwelt apparently with much gratification on the fact of Sir Robert Napier being the first officer of the Indian army ever raised to the Peerage. The results of the expedition were next explained as consisting in the release of our own countrymen, of several German missionaries and artizans, as also of upwards of 90 of the principal chiefs of Abyssinia. The lecturer gave a brief account of the dreadful butchery of upwards of 300 of the prisoners shortly before the British troops arrived, and referred to that fact as showing the providential preservation of our countrymen while in the power of their enemy. In addition to these results, however, he remarked that something else dear to Englishmen had been effected: the prestige of our country has been raised in the estimation of all nations. Many were of opinion that it was time that the prestige of Britain was raised somewhat; but this was approaching political shoals, which were dangerous grounds for a lecturer on such an occasion. Colonel Beville therefore merely added that the result proved to all nations, civilised or uncivilized that no spot was too distant, no difficulties were too great, to shield a tyrant who would dare to hold a Briton in bondage. He went on to notice the very ancient civilisation of Abyssinia as proved from history, and its commerce with Arabia and Egypt (referred to by the prophet Isaiah.) He remarked that the ancient monuments indicated a cultivation earlier than that of Egypt. He then referred to the religion of the country, observing that for 1,500 years the majority of the people had been nominally Christians, but Christianity did not appear, as generally is the rule, to have improved the country much either in civilisation or prosperity. As seen by the Army the Abyssinian people were poverty-striken, filthy, and ignorant. The route taken by the army did not give much opportunity of inquiry into the facts; indeed the army is supposed to have seen the worst part of the country, and therefore it is presumed the worst specimen of its inhabitants. It was a great disappointment to the army not to be able to inspect more minutely a country so renowned in history, and which was supposed to furnish so great a field for the archæologist. The object of the expedition, however, having been attained, and England's honour vindicated, it was necessary to save the British taxpayer by withdrawing the troops as speedily as possible. Hence there was no time for a full examination of the country. The lecturer proceeded to give a general outline of the campaign, beginning with the start from Zoolla. He observed that although the expedition had been a great success, it was not to be supposed that it had been attained without great anxiety, an anxiety in the first instance hardly ever surpassed. This anxiety was caused by a disease utterly unknown to our veterinary surgeons breaking out at the very start with great virulence in our cattle, and the want of proper muleteers to look after the animals. No water being procurable on shore, every drop consumed by man or beast had to be obtained by means of condensation on board the steamers. Another difficulty in the way of the expedition was the necessity for making a road through the pass to the first station in the highlands. To describe that pass and the road made through it to an elevation of 7,000 feet was almost impossible; seldom has any work in war tried the skill of engineer officers or the industry and perseverance of troops more than the making of this road; yet ultimately a goat's path, a difficult one for goats even, was transformed into a road fit for wheeled carriages; and this great work was done in an incredibly short time, when the distance, about 50 miles, is remembered. Then followed the diplomacy necessary to secure the friendship of the chiefs as the army proceeded, for without their assistance in the way of the carriage of grain and supplies generally, Magdala would not have been reached to this day. As the army advanced, posts and depots had to be formed, and communications kept up; for the army was led by a chief who left nothing to chance. A continual reduction was made in the personal baggage of the army; until at last it was reduced to what the men could carry themselves, and thus Wadela plain was reached. Still there was no sign of Magdala, and the force began to think that the famous stronghold was an *ignis fatuus*—receding as they advanced. There a detour was necessary to benefit by a road which Theodore had made across the two formidable rivers, the Shedda and the Bashilo. Two descents of nearly 4,000 feet each were thus safely traversed, and the neighbourhood of Magdala was reached on Good Friday, where there was an unexpected battle immediately the army arrived, when the troops were greatly done up from heat and want of water. The lecturer spoke with admiration of the pluck and gallantry of Theodore's troops in coming down into the plain to fight. He described, too, the terrible effects of the Snider gun, then for the first time fired by England in anger. He went on to describe the hesitation of Theodore, and his refusal either to give himself up or to surrender Magdala. Then came the assault on Easter Monday, the capture of Magdala, and the suicide of Theodore; and the destruction of the fortress where Englishmen had been imprisoned and insulted, Magdala being left a charred rock. Colonel Beville then described the rapid withdrawal of the troops, with the view of reaching the port before the heavy rains set in, and remarked that it was accomplished just in time. In a few words he described the scenery of the country as rather grand than beautiful. In conclusion, the lecturer gave, by special request, very briefly, a narrative of his encounter with an elephant, when a brother officer, Lieut. Edwards, who was at one time actually seized by the animal and held in its trunk, had a most providential escape. Col. Beville concluded a most interesting lecture by exhibiting the following Abyssinian relics:—1. A sword with razor in its scabbard, Col. Beville explaining the extraordinary mode of wearing and using the sword, which afforded great amusement to the audience. 2. A shield of rhinoceros hide, very handsomely ornamented with silver plates. 3. A very handsome censer in great preservation. 4. A bell. 5. A. handsome silver gauntlet, upwards of 200 years old. 6. Silver necklace. 7. A prayer inscribed on a long roll of parchment. 8. Some chessmen. The lecture was loudly and deservedly applauded."

THE CONVERTER CONVERTED.

A curious story is told in Parisian society. It is to the effect that a well-known General being, like most of his calling, scandalously indifferent to religious duty, his daughter tried to convert him by pretending to be dangerously ill. But he saw her trick, and was not moved. She even went the length of pretending to be on the brink of death, and sending for a priest, received the last sacraments. "At this," so the story runs, "the General heaved a melodramatic sigh, which showed that he was not convinced, and left that scene of desolation. Those who saw him giggle in his beard must have thought that grief had impaired his reason. He returned, however, after half an hour, bringing with him a little man, all curled, and exhaling the sweetest perfumes. At a distance you would have thought him a bouquet, but when he was near you recognized in a moment a hair-dresser, and, more easily, for he carried in his hand an enormous pair of scissors. 'My poor daughter,' said the General, 'has just received the last sacraments. She has perhaps but a few hours to live. Approach gently, and cut her beautiful hair at the root, I wish to keep it!' 'Oh! but No,' exclaimed the damsel, jumping from under the covering, like a young deer, 'Ah! but No!!!' 'Thank God,' cried the General, 'she is cured.' Three days after, the young girl danced at a ball. And he has promised not to fall ill again."

THE FEUILLETON OF THE FRENCH OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

From the Paris correspondence of a home journal we learn that the *Journal Officiel* has lately been treating its readers to the wonderful adventures of one Marius Congourdan, who commanded the *Bonne Mere* of Marseilles. The character of this hero, says our authority, will be quite sufficient to give you, without the details of a certain combat, in which he managed to hold his own against a gorilla by promising candles to Notre Dame de la Garde. "What was really admirable about this man," says the writer, "was his gentle piety. He loved Notre Dame de la Garde like a mother, like a sister, like a daughter. Thus, one day, at a moment when surprised by a cruiser, he was having his cargo of negroes thrown into the sea, a sailor who, in a struggle with a negro, had been bitten, uttered a blasphemy against Notre Dame de la Garde. Congourdan approached, and, cocking his pistol, ordered the man to fall on his kness. 'You have insulted our mother,' said he, 'go and beg her pardon,' and blew out his brains." And this is the kind of worse than rubbish which the French Government propagates through the country.

A BOLD FRENCH PREACHER.

French preachers do not hesitate to hit women rather hard for their follies in dress. Here is a specimen of the manner in which a monk denounced these follies in a sermon the other day:—"Look at that woman there, adorned like a shrine, plumed like a church canopy, bolder than a Zouave, going ahead without heeding anything, unless it be to attract attention; forcing her way through the crowd disarranging a hundred persons, and not even deigning to offer the slightest word in excuse; turning every now and then radiant and superb, to produce effect, like a revolving light in a light house; and after having, so to speak, ploughed three parts of the church, taking the chairs reserved by others of the congregation and opposing to the complaints of those around a deafness the most serene and *distinguée*. At last she finds a seat! She instals herself and arranges her plumage with the same ease and pleasure as if in her saloon and thrusting her chin into her neck (as women do), with an air of devotion, she is happy because she can say that she has tasted of the glory of having a seat in the first rank, to listen to the words of the orator of God!"

THE RECALL OF M. USEDOM FROM FLORENCE.

The recall of M. Usedom from his post as Prussian Minister at Florence has opened a large field for conjecture to speculative journalists. Some have attributed the measure to a compromise, by the terms of which M. Nigra was to be withdrawn from the Court of the Tuileries. Others have declared that M. Usedom, never popular in Italy, had of late lost all his influence; and others again, affecting to be more intimately acquainted with Cabinet secrets, aver that M. Bismarck and M. Usedom were never good colleagues, and have at last come to an open rupture. Probably there was some small truth in each of the above solutions; but the great reason which determined the recall was the growing influence and ascendency of the La Marmora party—a party essentially French, and, in fact, deriving all its "inspirations," as the cant phrase has it, from the French Emperor. This is the party which now aspires to power in Italy, and these men consitute the war party, so that M. Usedom's withdrawal has a double significance, and means not only a coldness with Prussia, but the probability of something worse than mere estrangement. It was M. Usedom who insisted that the war against Austria should be carried on to "extremes," and declared that peace should only be signed in the "Graben," the principal square of Vienna. Count Beust has never forgiven this, and the first evidence of Austrian influence in Italy has been to make M. Usedom's position untenable.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

There is a project of the next International Exhibition being held in the United States of America in 1876. The idea of such an undertaking was first broached last June, when the prizes awarded to Massachusetts exhibitors at the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1867 were distributed. The resolutions offered and adopted on that occasion propose to commemorate the centennial birthday of America by inaugurating "a grand international exposition of industrial arts, to be held at Washington, commencing on the fourth of July 1876, and continuing during that, our jubilee year;" also to memorialise Congress for suitable action to carry out this plan and secure the co-operation of other nations. But more recently a meeting of gentlemen interested in the subject, including several State Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, was held, at which the proposition was more thoroughly discussed, and referred to a committee, who are to ascertain and compare the view of prominent men in various parts of the Union, preliminary to reporting a feasible plan of action. Congress is to be asked to appropriate a million dollars to carry out the programme. The *Commercial Bulletin* remarks that with the extension of the railroad system into the trans-Mississippi region America has entered upon a new and rapid career of development. "Seven years hence, with our Pacific Railroad in operation, and our population spread out in thriving towns and cities along its track, and the great river system which spring from both slopes of the Rocky Mountains, the American Republic will have made a great stride onward in the path of industrial and commercial progress. The Asiatic nations and their products will then be pouring in upon us from the West; and, as the great centre of art, science, and civilisation, this country will then be able to get up an Exposition worthy of the attention of all nations."

A CANAL THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

We quote the following from an Athens letter in *The Times*:—

"The project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been again discussed at Athens, and some people here think that circumstances render the execution of the enterprise perfectly practicable and ultimately useful, even should it not be immediately profitable. In a few months the work of M. de Lesseps at the canal of Suez will be so far completed that a number of powerful machines, admirably suited for work at the Isthmus of Corinth, may be obtained at a comparatively small cost. Skilled workmen will also be ready for employment, whose labour could be obtained at an expenditure trifling in comparison with what Greece would be called upon to pay under any other circumstances. No such favourable opportunity of constructing a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth is ever likely to recur. A glance at the map of the Mediterranean shows how important such a canal would be for the trade of all the ports of France, Italy, and Austria with Smyrna, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. The ports at both ends of the canal would not require any very great expenditure, and the canal, if made, could be kept open at very little cost. Its length would be three miles and three quarters, but there is an elevated plain of limestone through which it must be carried that rises to an elevation of 250 feet for a length of more than a mile. It is calculated that to construct a canal 150 feet broad and 40 feet deep would require the excavation of about 12,000,000 cubic yards of rock and clay. Whether the work would be profitable or not to a commercial company, there can be no doubt that it would be more useful to the Greek nation, and would not cost more money than a fleet of ironclads to drive the Ottoman fleet out of the Archipelago, for which the Hellenes are raising subscriptions."

THE DOOM OF THE DULL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

We make no apology for the contents of this paper. However much we may naturally try to blink the matter, the truth is that to the fathers and mothers of Great Britain now and prospectively, to almost every male under twenty, and to a good many over that age, a depressing question is constantly suggesting itself, and we ask ourselves in secret dismay "What in the future shall we do with our dull boys?" Our lunatics and our idiots are made thoroughly comfortable at the cost of all who are sane enough to pay rates. In Ireland there will be a millennium for them by Act of Parliament. But how of those who are neither lunatics nor idiots, who are, so to speak, between the two? How about the baby dullards which are being born each day into the world? What is to be the ultimate destiny of the stupid and the slow? For little by little every road will be blocked and every gate barred, every gap will be stopped and every port closed. Not only in the highest but in the lowest paths of the world dulness, having obtained no certificate, will have no right to walk therein. It is of no use shutting our eyes to the fact. Dull virtue may, though even this is doubtful, triumph over dull vice, but it will stand a good way behind clever wickedness. Even under the proposed new system of dealing with our habitual criminals, the dull ones, being poor casuists and quite unable to prove an affirmative, much less a negative, will have the worst of it. It is true they form a minority, in fact, a mere residuum, for it takes some cleverness to live even now as a professed criminal, and in the time to come our dull criminals will degenerate into paupers, and some economists will find comfort in reflecting that, reduced to that condition, they are, at any rate, maintained at a less cost than their brighter brethren. So shall dulness, even among the wicked classes, be punished by the good and scorned by the evil. We fancy we hear one "habitual criminal" apostrophizing another, quite as "habitual" but not so sharp, "Oh, gull! oh, dolt! as ignorant as dirt!"

We have said the subject should have an interest for every parent. Of every father blessed with three sons, on an average at least two are, to speak mildly, intellectually dull, especially in their youth. Dulness is of several kinds. There is the dulness of natural incapacity; there is the dulness of immaturity and unripened faculties; there is likewise a certain kind of dulness often present where the powers, though very considerable, are associated with a phlegmatic temperament; in early life they are extremely sluggish and slow in getting into action, but of high value and real strength and weight when once roused. Four out of every six boys belong to one or other of these. How did we dispose of them formerly? For the two last we kept them at school as long as we could, however little they seemed the better for it, and then we procured a nomination, or a cadetship, or bought a pocket borough, or sent them to cut their way to the bar; and having thus floated our heavy material we often had the gratification of seeing the youthful stupids turn into very vigorous, able, and, above all, long-lived men. But for the first class, the dull whom no rubbing could make bright! Well, there was the Church and there was the army for the dullards of the wealthier classes, and as long as livings can be bought and sold for money the former may still serve as a refuge. A certain kind of stupidity has even been known to succeed in the medical profession. Then there was Somerset House and the Civil Service generally, agriculture and the colonies. Street-preaching or thimble-rigging was, of course, out of the question, but at the worst the dull poor could become postmen or cab-drivers. But now not only each profession and at least one trade are barred by an examination which grows stiffer year by year, but there has been instituted, "a preliminary" which is to decide whether a candidate is worth entering for the final squeeze. Nay, tide-waiters and clerks, cadets, cornets and ensigns, the very postmen and cab-drivers, will in the future be examined competitively, certificated, crammed, and raced like the rest of us.

The future of the dolts is something afflicting to contemplate. What shall be done with the oft-plucked and ever-ploughed, the wretch that no grinder, be he ever so skilful, can save from the inevitable spin? Where are we to put the uncertificated outcast whom no human being, not even the "child of merit," will notice or associate with, who, as he retires for the seventh or eight time from the board of green cloth and mortification, may mournfully exclaim, "What, makest thou me a dullard in this act? Wilt thou not speak to me?" Yet if he has been tried on the competitive system it may well be that he is rejected, not because he is unfit for his work, but because he has failed to prove that he can remember a greater number of facts and dates which do not bear on his work, and are not proposed as being likely to help him in it, than any other man who chanced to be examined at the sametime. But the day of the small sieve approaches, and in our anxiety to get something extremely fine, we forget that we may also get something extremely small. We are preparing to weight the slow and the stupid beyond even what nature has done for them in this matter, the burden to be borne not so much by themselves as by their friends. It will be a question before long whether there should not be special schools in which they may be educated entirely by themselves, where they should be trained not raced—a kind of modified Earlswood in fact, adapted not for the idiotic, but emphatically for the unready. Already some of our schools are establishing preliminary examinations, which unless the proposed pupil passes, he shall not be admitted. The bright boy will pay small fees, and get board and education for nothing; but the dull boy shall be dull still, and the stupid must perish in their stupidity. But, supposing by some good luck a slow boy were—heaven knows how—to be slipped into a reformed establishment, it is proposed to compel him still to leave at the same age as do the other boys who know a good deal more than he does, lest he should stay long enough to win an exhibition in the end. All through his school career he will have the depressing knowledge that he is running in a race in which neither industry, perseverance, nor staying power will avail him; nothing but pace, pace, pace, the highest speed at the earliest age will do; and those who break down may—many no doubt will—but they will not be our friends the dolts, who never can be made to go fast enough to hurt themselves. Training, as we have observed, is one thing, and racing is another, and a comparison of the two will give the difference between periodical examinations to report as to the progress made and the quality of work done, and the competitive system which decides merely which boy has gone at the highest pressure and been most successfully crammed and stimulated. But if it is a doubtful policy to run our two-year-olds for what may be called the sapling stakes, what shall be said of the racing of yearlings for the gimcrack stakes?

Conceive a competitive examination for a child of eleven years old. The small criminal whose nose is not visible above the dock will be matched by the infant in knickerbockers sitting, pen in hand, at the examination board—poor little victim—with his teased and matted hair, his flushed, puzzled face, and his damp fingers diving into his dirty pockets. Yet there were some expressions used in the debate on the Endowed Schools Bill which sounded as if such a scheme was contemplated. To us, Mr. Forster seemed a little confused in his ideas on the subject. He spoke of "admission by merit," and appeared to think that merit in children means cleverness. Afterwards he alluded to culture, a word which Mr. Arnold has made fashionable, but which we hardly consider can be properly applied to very young boys. What, then, is it which represents "merit" in a child aged 10½, and which a competitive examination can make so distinct as to justify gratuitous admission into a first-class school? Is it mere cleverness? None in after-life disappoint expectation more than precocious children. Is it culture? If so, what is the kind and amount of culture they can possibly have acquired? To be "pregnant with wit" is the test as devised in an old deed of a Manchester endowment; but with what kind of wit is the child of the poorest and humblest class supposed to be pregnant at so tender an age? Perhaps it is virtue. If so, how can infant virtue be discovered by competition? Practically, we believe it will signify an aptitude for rapidly swallowing a good many facts, names, outlines, dates, and theories, and as quickly reproducing them on paper, compact in form, and undigested in substance. But here, it must be remembered, the rich will have an enormous advantage. It may not be possible to make a dull boy bright, but a wealthy man can afford to buy the services of the best crammer; and of two clever children, one belonging to poor, the other to rich parents, there need be no doubt which will win the stakes under a competitive examination. Some one spoke of the "exceptionally clever child of the workingman." Some such, indeed, it has been our lot to see who while very young showed extraordinary quickness, but not one in our experience ever ultimately rose above mediocrity. Some grew into prigs, others developed into dull and shallow men. The remainder died, before they attained the age of thirty, of consumption and brain-fag, in a word, of premature exhaustion. In point of fact, a boy of real power rarely develops it in any appreciable degree until he is sixteen or seventeen years old, or even later. It is the small excitable brains, associated with the nervous temperament, that make precocious children, destined to break down under pressure before they reach maturity. If we were asked what is merit in a boy of eleven years old, we should require honesty and truthfulness, a sound brain, and, on the whole, a tendency to love play better than books. Perhaps, after all, it is the parents who beget stupidity that are the most to be pitied. The dull will not diminish in number, or their dulness in intensity, but the proportion of the ploughed and the plucked, the uncertificated and rejected, will increase, and when there are so many of them they can always herd together for the purpose of self-defence, or even of undisguised enjoyment and brazen conviviality. An earthwork on occasion is more effective than a steel shield, and there is a strength in inertness and a power of resistance even in stupidity. We may, indeed, weight and oppress and repress the stupid, the dull, and the slow, until their maintenance is a burden to their relations, and their lives, at least in early youth, a burden to themselves; but we cannot, any more than we can the poor and the wicked, cause them to perish out of the land. The army of dullards will continue to be recruited by a process of natural selection, and this reminds us that we may appear to have omitted at least half our argument. Yet it is not from any want of respect to the other sex that we have not taken them into account. We have not, and we do not intend to say one word on dull girls. Their fate gives us no uneasiness, we do not care a bit about it. What has been shall be: the bright girls will get on as best they can, the dull ones and the stupid will do as they have done hitherto, *i.e.* they will appear to be selected by, but in reality will themselves select, clever men, they will marry them, and will, with their concurrence, propagate dulness of every shade and degree to the end of time.

THE BRAIN-WAVE THEORY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Whatever opinion may be formed of the soundness or unsoundness of the "brain-wave" theory, however little it may commend itself to many amongst us, or however inadequate it may seem, even if admitted to explain the whole class of phenomena to which it refers, we cannot doubt but that one advantage at least will arise from its being brought forward—the collection and publication of many well authenticated instances of such phenomena. It is not so very long since every alleged instance was received with such contempt and ridicule when it was considered such a mark of weakness to attach any credit to, or even to speak of any such occurrence, or supposed occurrence, that many facts well worthy of record, and very suggestive, were suppressed simply because it was deemed folly and heresy to mention them. So far from anything like induction from facts being attempted, a preconceived idea was fixed in every educated mind, to which facts were made to bend. Nothing of the kind ever had occurred, or could occur. Instances of imposture or trickery were triumphantly paraded as decisive on this point, as if any number of forged Currency notes that could be produced would prove that there were no genuine ones. Where the trustworthiness of the narrator admitted of no doubt, the impression on his mind, or on his bodily senses, was referred to a momentary attack of insanity, and this where there was never, before or after, the slightest symptom of insanity in the individual; or coincidence was talked of, in cases where a mere fortuitous coincidence would have been a far greater marvel than an actual connexion between the impression made on the mind, and the fact to which it had reference, and which was perhaps then occurring at a distance of thousands of miles. All this we conceive to have been highly unphilosophical. No doubt the vague and erroneous use of the term "supernatural" in reference to this class of phenomena—a term awe-striking to the vulgar, and repulsive (in this connexion) to the educated—had much to do with this state of things. It was forgotten that occurrences of this kind might be referable to some natural law, if we could but discover it. We are glad that a more rational view of the subject is beginning to be taken. We could never see any reason why facts, or alleged facts, of the kind referred to, instead of being superciliously dismissed, should not be treated in exactly the same way as alleged facts relating to any other class of phenomena. We have no theory to propose, but we conceive the accumulation of facts to be the best means of arriving—if it be possible to arrive—at a satisfactory conclusion.

We believe there are those now in this Presidency who recollect the following circumstances:—A cricket-match was to be held, which excited the greatest interest as a contest between crack players; but before the day arrived, one of the best players was seized with what proved to be a mortal illness, and the match had to be played out without him. While the game was going on, not one only, but several of the players saw him reclining on the grass, and watching the play apparently with intense interest; though it was well known that he was then in his own house, and lying on his dying bed. During the mutiny of 1857, there were more instances than one of persons residing in England receiving what used to be called "supernatural" intimations of the fate of their relatives. There was one lady, on whom a peculiarly awful and vivid impression of her husband's death was made on a particular night, who ventured on the strength of it to write in order to correct the date assigned to his death in the official accounts; and on further inquiry being made, it was found that she was right. A similar instance was recorded at an earlier period, and made the subject of much grave disquisition in *Chambers's Journal*—that of a little girl who was staying at a friend's house in England, and who saw her father, then on active service in India, lying bleeding under a tree in the grounds; nor could anything persuade her that he was not there, though no eye saw him but her own. Information arrived in due course that he had fallen at Aliwal, or Sobraon, or some other of the battle-fields of those eventful days, and lay for some time mortally wounded under a tree, just as his child saw him. A friend of ours, when a boy, was staying at a relative's house in a remote county of England, to which the telegraph wire had not as yet been extended. The master of the house was absent, having gone up to town on business, and with the intention of visiting some friends who lived a few miles out of London. One morning, when our friend and the lady of the house met at the breakfast table, she remarked to him, "I have passed a most wretched night. I was repeatedly awakened by the deepest and most awful groans, as of a person suffering the extremest anguish. I sat up in bed and heard them distinctly. I opened the window, looked out, and listened; I saw nothing; but still I heard these fightful groans: and yet I cannot learn that any one has been ill, or that any thing was the matter." Half an hour had scarcely elapsed from the time of this conversation, when she received a letter summoning her to town immediately, as her husband had been thrown from a gig, had received, it was feared, mortal injuries, and was then lying in a state of great suffering at some place near London. Nothing in the house, or the neighbourhood, was ever discovered to account for the groans which she heard in the night nor were they heard by any other person.

All these cases, if admitted to be real, may, it will be said, be accounted for by the brain-wave theory. We do not see, however, how any such theory is to account for another description of phenomena nearly allied to the above, but differing from them in this respect—that they have a bearing upon something not occurring in the present, but to occur in the future. These can therefore scarcely emanate from any contact with another human brain, because the event shadowed forth is known to none, and thought of by none. There are many alleged cases of this kind. Such was that case also vouched for some years ago in *Chambers's Journal*, and made, like the other, the subject of grave dissertation. A little boy, in the full flush of childish health and spirits, said one morning, "Mamma, I dreamt last night I saw a box, with my initials on it, J. W.; and the box was of such a funny shape. Shall I draw it for you as I saw it?" Pencil and paper were given, and the child, to the horror of his mother, sketched the outlines of a coffin. It was stated to be a certain fact that he had never seen one in his waking hours. A few more hours of buoyant health, then the first symptoms of sickness, and soon the ominous dream was fulfilled. But such intimations are not always warnings of the irreversible. They have sometimes a beneficial, and indeed, saving effect. Three brothers of our acquaintance, when school-boys, were spending the Midsummer vacation at the house of a maiden aunt, and had planned a fishing excursion with some other lads for the following day. The eldest, now a young man winning his way upwards in an honourable profession, might then be about sixteen, and the youngest about eight years old. In the morning, as they were preparing to start, the eldest boy called his aunt aside, and told her he was uneasy about Willy, his youngest brother. "I dreamt," he said, "that I saw him lean over the bank, and fall headforemost into the river; and the impression was so strong that I was broad awake directly and greatly agitated. Had we not better leave him at home?" Many a maiden aunt would have at once replied in the affirmative; but not so this lady. "Make no alteration," she said, "in your plans, and say nothing to your brothers or any of the party; but keep a watchful eye on Willy without seeming to do so, and never suffer him to be out of your sight all day." On this wise advice our friend acted, and though his natural gaiety soon banished every depressing presentiment, he was careful to keep his little brother in view, and to prevent him from straying on any pretext up the river-side. The day wore away without accident, and the impression made on his mind gradually wore also. Evening came on, rods and hooks were collected, the party set out on their return homewards, and our friend, deeming all danger over, relaxed his vigilance. They had not proceeded far, however, when, looking round, he missed his youngest brother from the party. "Harry! where's Willy?" "Oh," said the second brother, "I left some of my fishing-tackle behind, and I've sent him back for it. I've told him just where to look for it, on the bank." The recollection of the dream instantly returned in all its vividness. "O Harry! how could you send him back by himself;" What nonsense! returned Henry. "What is there to hurt him? I told him to run fast—we will wait for him here if you like." But the other was already running back at the top of his speed, and reached the water side just in time to save Willy's life. He saw him stoop over the bank, and then disappear. The little fellow, after getting the fishing-tackle, had been attracted by some shining object in the water; and deceived by its apparent nearness to the surface, though it was in reality far down, he had reached over so far as to lose his balance, and was precipitated into deep water. But his brother was on the bank, and catching him as he rose, dragged him on shore, and brought him home with no worse harm than a ducking. It is stated by his son, the present Baronet, in his "Life of Sir Fowell Buxton," that when a young man the eminent philanthropist was about to sail from Hull to Scotland. His wife had a kind of presentiment that the voyage would never be completed by the vessel in which he was to embark, and she at last begged her strong willed husband to forego his intention of sailing in her. Mr. Buxton was one of the last men in the world to attach any importance to apprehensions of this kind, but his wife's evident distress was another matter, and he felt bound to do that in consideration for her peace of mind which no other circumstance would have prevailed upon him to do. He relinquished the idea of going in the vessel, and she sailed, and was wrecked with a great loss of life.

Germany seems to be peculiarly rich in phenomena of this kind. The deep forests, wide heaths, and ruined castles of the Faderland have a sort of literature of their own, not merely of old tales and legends of the dark ages, but of similar cases alleged to occur at the present day. Such cases are differently interpreted by different minds. The number of those who at once dismiss them as necessarily false, refusing to listen to any evidence, is decreasing every day. Some will be able to find no better solution of them than that contained in the hackneyed lines, which, however, contain a deep truth, that

—"There are more things in heaven and earth
Than are dreamt of in our philosophy;"

others may refer them to some innate and mysterious power of the human mind, which, by some process independent of the will, shadows forth phantoms of its own creation, communes with the invisible, and images to itself the future; and others, again, may be disposed to adopt the opinion of Milton, that

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep,"

and that these, under certain conditions, and by the operation of certain as yet undiscovered laws, may at times enter into personal communications with us by means of our bodily senses or our mental perceptions. A collection of well authenticated cases bearing on these points, appears to us highly desirable; and we have no doubt there are stores of ghost-lore and dream-lore yet to be opened up, which, if due care is taken to avoid imposture, will well repay investigation, and may possibly lead in the end to some satisfactory conclusion on these confessedly mysterious subjects.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD.

At the Lincoln assizes, Samuel Wilson and Benjamin Brown were indicted for obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoners both lived in Alford, a small town in Lincolnshire; Wilson lived at North Villa, with his stepmother and sister, and Brown with his father, who kept an inn. Wilson sent the following advertisement to certain newspapers:—"£500 will be given to anyone who will adopt a child three months old. Enclose stamped envelope to C. A., North Villa, Alford, Lincolnshire." A great number of answers were sent to this advertisement, and to these Wilson replied as follows:—"North Villa, Alford, Lincolnshire.—Madam,—Your application relative to adoption of child most satisfactory. Child, fine healthy female, good parentage, though illegitimate. If you are still inclined to adopt, can meet you where you may appoint, hand over child, pay money, and make provision for education. The affair must be settled at once, therefore your reply must be per return, or no notice can be taken of the same. As an assurance of your good faith, I shall be compelled to ask for the small sum of five shillings in stamps on receipt of which your favour will have attention. This deposit will be refunded on my meeting you.—Yours, &c., A. Collins." Wilson went to the Post Office to receive the answers to the numerous letters he had written in the above form, and received forty-three, enclosing stamps; but as soon as he got outside the Office he was seized by the police. Other letters enclosing stamps were afterwards received at the Office, and taken by the police. In all, there were 370 letters, containing generally 5s. in stamps, but one of them contained the additional inducement to a speedy settlement of the proposed arrangement in the form of a £5 note. Some of the letters applying for the stamps were in the handwriting of Brown, who was shown to be a personal friend of Wilson, and was found lying on a sofa in Wilson's house, under which some of the letters had been secreted. There was no one named Collins living in Alford, but it appeared upon the cross-examination of the postman that he had seen a child a few months old in the house where Wilson resided. One or two of the women who had confided in the prisoners were called, and were asked in cross-examination whether it was not the £500 which had made them so eager; but they declared that they did not prefer the £500 to the baby, and one of them being asked which she liked best answered "both." The jury found both the prisoners guilty. Sentence deferred.

A French gentleman writing from the land of the Pyramids to a journal in Paris states that the dryness of the Egyptian climate is such that rain formerly hardly ever fell in the Upper Province, and only fell for about five or six days in the year in the Delta. But Mehemet Ali having planted twenty millions of trees in those districts the annual average has now increased to forty days. This, remarks a Madras paper, strengthens Dr. Bidie's conclusions about the effect on the rain-fall of the disafforesting of Coorg.

A Caution to Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. Gladstone can be eloquent, as everybody knows. He can also be slipshod occasionally. Lately he wanted to say that some people do not make their wills because they do not like to think of death. This is how he said it:—Men sometimes neglect to settle their affairs from an "effeminate dislike to the contemplation of that eventuality in relation to which the execution of wills is necessary." Dr. Johnson could not have surpassed this. Such a remark from most other persons the reporters would have translated into inelegant English, but it is considered in the gallery a bounden duty to record the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Gladstone.

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

(Saturday Review.)

ALMOST at the moment of Sir John Lawrence's return to England the Government has introduced a Bill for altering and enlarging the powers of the Indian Viceroy, and attention is therefore naturally directed to the position which the Governor-General holds, and is hereafter to hold, in the scheme of English administration. Every year we make some change in this position, and the change is always in the same direction. The Governor-General is to have more power in India, but the Secretary of State is to have more power in England. Instead of a Board checking a Board, we shall soon have nothing but two men, each supreme in his own sphere, but with the man in India entirely subordinate to the man in England, where the two spheres are the same. No better system of Indian Government can be devised if the two men in office are the right men; and experience shows that it is better to give a good official a chance of doing good, even at the risk of letting a bad official do harm, rather than cripple the energies of able and wise men by subjecting them to a control which keeps foolish or mediocre men in check. We certainly run most extraordinary risks under the system which is daily gaining ground. It is only by a sort of hazard that at the present moment India is not governed by Mr. Bright here and Lord Mayo over there, who would have seemed beforehand two of the least likely and least suited of successful English politicians for the work. On the other hand, a short time ago there was first Lord Salisbury and then Sir Stafford Northcote in England, and Sir John Lawrence in India, and then the system was seen at its best. But even at its worst it is better than the opposite system of getting a Board here, with a dummy President, to rule another Board out there with another dummy President. Lord Mayo seems to have been stimulated at the outset of his career by the vastness of the power confided to him, and the new Bill brought into the House of Lords last week by the Duke of Argyll increases this power in a slight but incontestable degree. It makes the Governor-General independent of his Council on any occasion when he thinks that the question at issue will justify him in acting solely on his own responsibility; and all that is left to his Council to do is to place a record of the reasons of their dissent before the Secretary of State; and it simplifies the machinery by which the Governor-General can make regulations in the Punjuab and in territories under his immediate administration. Every one who spoke in the Lords approved this, and it is evident that the powers of the Governor-General will be from time to time increased, so far as any increase may be necessary to give him an opportunity of acting with vigour and efficiency in what may be termed the extraordinary business of Indian administration. Lord Salisbury drew attention, as he has often done before, to the expediency of making a similar change in the English half of the Indian Government. The Secretary of State ought, he urged, to be advised, not controlled, by his Council. The Duke of Argyll combated this notion, but his reasons appear to us insufficient. There is of course immense weight, to every assembly of Englishmen, in the argument that the present arrangement has done no practical harm. The Secretary of State either has not been overruled by his Council, or, if he has been overruled, he has like Lord Halifax, successfully vindicated his authority by proposing and carrying, as a member of the Cabinet and of the Legislative body, the very measure to which his Council objected. But the Council might not always be so reasonable. They might have a political feeling against such a man as Mr. Bright, or a feeling of legitimate jealousy at being dictated to by such a man as Lord De Grey. If they chose to make themselves disagreeable, they could hamper and thwart the Secretary of State in a hundred matters which he could not bring before Parliament, because he would not wish to use the extreme remedy of getting an Act of Parliament passed to override his Council in matters that to the outside world would seem of slight importance. Lord Salisbury, during his tenure of office, met with support from the Council, even when he inclined to novelties which they did not much like, because, being men of honourable feeling, and capable of recognising the high qualities of their chief, they saw that it would be really for the welfare of India that a capable Secretary of State should have the opportunity of showing how he could govern. But a very little bad feeling, a tinge of mediocrity on either side, would have sent them into an opposition to their chief which must have been successful. Lord Salisbury, it seems to us, is quite justified in saying that this is wrong in principle. The Council ought not to have this power, even if hitherto they have exercised it well. And it may be considered as quite certain that they will lose this power as soon as they cease to exercise it well, and probably as soon as they exercise it at all. If the Governor-General is to be independent of his Council on all questions which he considers important, the Secretary of State will claim most reasonably to stand in the same position.

The Bill also provides that the Governor-General may admit natives into the Civil Service when he thinks fit to do so, and may admit them without requiring that they shall go through the competitive examination by which Englishmen find their way into it. This is the best and simplest way of settling a question which has lately occupied the attention of Indian authorities. It seems only bare justice that natives qualified to enter the only profession in India which gives men of high ability and character an adequate career, should not be shut out of it. And to subject them to a competitive examination is to shut them out from it. Sir John Lawrence conceived the idea of founding scholarships, which should enable promising native youths to come to England and study here with a view to competing for places in the Civil Service. But although there is much to recommend this proposal, it has not nearly the same advantages as permitting the Governor-General to place such natives as he may think eminently fit in the posts which he thinks they will hold satisfactorily. The class of native who will send his son to a foreign country to receive an education among infidels cannot be the class that is most worth conciliating and rewarding by high appointments; and the sort of young native who would get into the Civil Service by competition would seldom be the sort of man we should really wish to get hold of. It will be a very rare thing, probably, for the Governor-General to put natives into any considerable post, but a few examples will encourage the natives, just as French soldiers are said to be encouraged by the poetical statement that every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack. But if it is desirable to encourage the natives, it is also most desirable not to discourage Englishmen, and it would discourage them if natives were admitted to the Civil Service who were not up to that high standard the existence of which gives its greatest charm to the career of an Indian civilian. The life of an Indian civilian is one of the most useful, honourable, and happy that can be led under the sun; and, as a body, these civilians are unrivalled for a high and conscientious love of duty, and an unremitting zeal for the interests both of the conquerors and of the conquered. It is much more important to keep up the standard that has been now attained than even to please and reward the natives of India; and the standard will be in danger of being lowered unless natives are selected, not only who are clever—for cleverness is a small thing, and thousands of natives are clever enough to do any kind of administrative work—but who are honourable men, and will not degrade the service by petty acts and intrigues and efforts to seek promotion by flattery, fawning, and calumnies.

The most eminent of Indian civilians has now come back to England, after having lived not only to attain the office of Governor-General, but to hold it for the full term, and to have discharged his arduous duties without any interruption from sickness. Sir John Lawrence has concluded an Indian career complete and perfect in itself. He has gone on in a gradual succession of advancement, from the days when he was a promising youth at Haileybury to the moment when he is now on the eve of taking his seat in the House of Lords after five years of Viceroyalty; and throughout he has won his way by the same means—by indomitable perseverance, by self-reliance and courage, by indifference to giving offence, by simplicity of feeling and life, and by a great warmth and generosity in friendship. His Viceroyalty has not been marked by any striking events, nor has he been called on to decide any questions which have interested the English public. Every one knows that his administration has been successful so far that it has been absolutely unmarked by any want of success, but few know in what its merits have consisted. Put briefly, these merits have been mainly an avoidance of war and a care for the poor. He has resisted every attempt to plunge us into a war for the sake of guarding prematurely against dangers in Central Asia, and luck befriended him by getting him out of the only war in which he engaged—that in Bhootan—with more ease and rapidity than might have been expected. His genuine zeal for the interests of the poor has been shown in the efforts he has made to reform the gaols, to provide proper barracks and hospitals for the common soldiers, to make the railways accessible to the most indigent travellers, and to protect the cultivators against oppression by the upper classes in the settlement of land questions. It is quite true that neither a policy of peace nor a zeal for the poor is to be blindly praised. It is still a matter of grave consideration whether there are not points beyond our frontier which we cannot allow a hostile Power to seize, and it is quite as unjust to deprive an aristocrat as a pauper of his rights. All government is a question of time, of opportunity, of the balance between less and greater evil and less and greater good. All that is necessary or fair to say is that, during the particular five years of his Viceroyalty, the policy of Sir John Lawrence was in the main just and wise. Not to be easily alarmed by distant dangers, but to increase the tenacity and force with which we hold our own frontier territories, was, it may be safely said, the right policy for the time. To set the example of an assiduous care for the humbler classes, both of Europeans and natives, was the best example that a Governor-General, at this crisis of English Government, could have set. Few will forget the coarse contempt and vulgar hatred with which many Englishmen, especially in military circles, used to speak of the Indian "niggers" in the years immediately following the mutiny. The feeling which prompted such language has in a great degree died away now, and no one has done more to discountenance it than Sir John Lawrence. India has gone forward under his Government, and it has gone forward in the right path; and that this should be said of him is, of all things that could be said of him, the most likely to be acceptable to a man in whom the love of duty is much stronger than the love of notoriety to praise.

A JUDGMENT of the Correctional Tribunal of Paris, which only inflicted a fine of £12 upon M. Luis Ulbach, for making out, by the aid of a Greek dictionary, that the name of Napoleon signified executioner, was appealed against *a minima* by the public prosecutor. The appeal, brought on for hearing with extraordinary rapidity, came on before the higher court on March 20. A decree *ainsi le veust* was obtained without any difficulty, declaring the judgment of the court below illusory in regard to the gravity of the offence, and sentencing M. Louis Ulbach to the very substantial punishment of six months' imprisonment. He is a particularly fat man, and when one thinks that he is doomed to pass all the next dog days in St. Pelagie his case is truly pitiable. They who would study etymology with safety should confine themselves to the books authorised by M. Duruy.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, MARCH 19.

THE liberated Fenians and their friends have made an ungrateful return for the clemency extended to them by the Crown. Not satisfied with the extravagant demonstration which signalized the return of the captives to their homes, they set about organizing another more general and significant manifestation on St. Patrick's Day. Some of the more discreet of their friends did not disguise their uneasiness at this proceeding, and earnestly exhorted all who took part in it to be moderate and guarded in their language and conduct. They reminded the promoters of the movement that the full amnesty they desired to obtain might be indefinitely postponed if caution were not used. The result shows that the misgivings were well founded, and that the spirit of the misguided patriots is as perverse as ever. The sufferings they endured in prison, if their own accounts are true, did not tame their intractable tempers, and the generous treatment they have received from the Government is not appreciated as might have been expected. On Wednesday evening the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Cork by "a grand *soirée* and ball" in the Athenæum, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to pay a tribute of sympathy to the political prisoners. Preparations were made upon an extensive scale to insure a large attendance, and it is stated that it was highly successful. It is estimated that about 5,000 persons were present. In the decoration of the hall regard was paid to the national character of the entertainment. In front of the organ was suspended a large white banner, with the inscription, "Union is Strength." Festoons and wreaths of evergreens spanned the walls and encircled the pillars. Tables were arranged for the entertainment, which was not of a stimulating character, and over the one occupied by the principal guests was hung a banner with the warm words of greeting inscribed upon it, "You are thrice welcome home to Old Ireland again—to your native land, where hearts rejoice to behold you. *Cead mille failthe* once more." This banner and several others in the hall were bedecked with shamrocks. Above the chair was hung a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, whose exertions at the late election for Dungarvan made him an object of popular favour and episcopal displeasure. Over the entrance to the Rotundo was a representation of the sunrise, with the motto in gilt letters, "God save Ireland." On either side were the inscriptions, "Erin-go-bragh" and "Welcome home again." There were three bands in attendance. An air most frequently performed, "and always," the *Examiner* feelingly observes, "with the best and most gratifying effect," was "God save Ireland!" One verse was sung in chorus and heartily cheered. It was in these terms:—

> "'God save Ireland!' said the heroes;
> "'God save Ireland!' say we all.
> "Whether on the scaffold high
> "Or on the battle-field we die,
> "No matter, if for Erin's sake we fall."

The Mayor of Cork, who first set the corporation in motion on behalf of the prisoners, occupied the chair. At either side sat the liberated prisoners, "Colonel" Warren, James Francis Xavier O'Brien, Dominick O'Mahony, William O'Sullivan, John Coghlan, and Patrick Barry. Each received the enthusiastic homage of the assembly as he entered the hall. It is said that several leading citizens were present. Letters of apology from Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., Rev. Mr. Anderson, and Mr. John Martin were read by the secretary. They expressed sympathy with the object of the entertainment, and regret at being unable to attend. There was also one from the Rev. P. Lavelle, who wrote:—

"I am delighted to see that your truly patriotic Lord Mayor is to preside on the auspicious occasion, and I am doubly proud to believe that those noble and devoted sons lately liberated from the gloom and degradation of an English convict settlement will participate in these festivities. Pity, a thousand pities, that Luby O'Leary, O'Donovan Rossa, should be immured in felons' cells, while Massy and Corydon pollute the air with their breath, and contaminate society by their loathsome existence."

The Mayor proposed as the first toast, "The night we celebrate," and expressed the great pleasure which it afforded him to see his young fellow-countrymen animated by the most patriotic feelings and "surrounded by ladies who displayed in the very hue of their attire the strength of their nationality." He felt the compliment paid him in choosing him to preside at a banquet where he saw men who had distinguished themselves on many a bloody field. It was an acknowledgment of the national feeling which he trusted he possessed. He eulogized the noble deeds of arms performed in the Irish Brigade by the gentlemen around, and was proud to see among them a name-sake of his own who worthily upheld the fame of the ancient Celtic names of O'Sullivan. He was a patriot whose love of fatherland had been tried and not found wanting. "Irishman," observed the chief magistrate of Cork, "claim to-day the rights for which Tyrone and Tyrconnell struggled and suffered two centuries before. He referred to the persecutions of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William III. The Duke of Wellington, he observed, was a bad Irishman, who stood against their rights as the Tories now do, and he acknowledged that he only granted emancipation through a fear of civil war. He added, amid great cheering:—

"He felt great pleasure in standing there among men who he believed loved their country, and he was glad to see there were still in Ireland, nowithstanding all the inducements held out by English gold and English position, and everything else, Irishmen who would despise position—the positions offered them by the English Government, and he was glad to see there were young ladies in this country who were not ashamed to wear the colours of their native land."

He next gave, "Our Native Land," which was followed by the song, "Let Erin remember the Days of Old." Mr. Dominick O'Mahony, one of the "lions" of the evening, responded in a tone of fervid patriotism, extolling the virtues, the beauty, and the fame of fatherland. He said his greatest honour was that he had been the companion of 200 or 300 men like those who stood around him then. They were there "friends for ever, not sorry for the past, but hopeful for the future." He did not want, he said, to speak anything illegal, for one reason he would not do so, and that was he would not put himself in the power of the law "unless for a great purpose." But they should not by word or act give up the right of the Irish people to the making of their own destinies. He thanked his fellow-citizens for coming forward to rescue the apostles of liberty. Let every member of society, he said, take his share of it, for many hands make light work. Let all be generous and self-sacrificing and all would be well. The motto of Ireland should be "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" The Mayor next proposed "our Liberated Countrymen." He complained of their treatment, extolled their purity, and capped the compliment by comparing Colonel Warren to Kosciusko and Sobieski. Colonel Warren made a vigorous speech in acknowledgment of the toast. He said it was a proud night for them all, and he could now go to his western home and tell 15 millions of people that Ireland still lives and is hopeful of the glorious future. He might be charged with indiscretion, but he could apply to the distinguished mayor and say that any one who worked on his council could not go wrong. The mayor had told them that it was the duty of every man to work until they gained the emancipation of their country, and that was what he had been doing and intended to do. He desired not to say a word that might reflect on the undischarged prisoners and their chances of release. Were nobody but himself concerned he would recognize no responsibility for what he said. He denied that there was any relaxation of the punishment of the prisoners, and stated that although the Home Secretary had telegraphed to America that he was free, he was kept to the last moment wheeling bricks at Chatham. He declared that he had not intended to speak, and spoke under protest and against his own feelings. He gave them the following advice, which elicited repeated cheers:—

"I would say, if there is any counsel which you would accept from me, the counsel I would offer you on this sacred occasion is that of union—union for our common cause, union against our common enemy. We are strong now to do anything, to do everything, if we are only united. Let us go hand in hand, declaring to the world that the people of Ireland are determined to be free. I think now—if I would be permitted to advance an opinion—England is beginning to believe we have made up our minds to that end. I think, fellow-countrymen, this is the time—this is the hour for taking advantage of this general feeling—probably this convenient feeling on the part of England. I have got my peculiar opinions. I shall not express them to-night. Still no word of mine shall be wanting to lift my country, even though an intermediate step, to the grand climax. Lift her up. Up with her in God's name. Let it not cease. We are young and vigorous. We have drawn the sabre and we have pulled the trigger. Let us not be intimidated by their guns and their cannons. We have justice and right at our side. I must also on this particular occasion arrogate to myself the right of returning to you my sincere thanks on the part of countrymen in America. They will not forget you—they have not forgotten you. It is futile to think that the stamping out of Irishmen from Cork, or Limerick, or any other Irish city, is getting rid for them. No; they will come back with a vengeance, if justice be denied. Justice to the people of Ireland will keep the Irishmen in America quiet; but injustice will infatuate them. Gentlemen, I have intruded unjustly upon you with my feeble oratory. I assure you my belief is in oratory of a very different stamp. I believe in the eloquence of the sabre. The eloquence of fine words may be soothing and beautiful—it may ring harmoniously on the ear; but it does not lift or elevate a downtrodden nation half so efficatiously."

Enthusiastic plaudits and cries of "Bravo" expressed the feeling which the speaker kindled. He observed that his views might be thought extreme, as he had been educated in a republican country, and might be a little ahead of the age, but he recommended them to combine his extreme views with the modest opinions of his worthy friend the Mayor, and then they would arrive at the truth. The Mayor then proposed "Our Exiled Countrymen." He dissented from Colonel Warren when he spoke of the sabre, and thought that "as Ireland now stood, in resorting to the sabre they would find themselves in the wrong." This observation was received with cries of "No." He thought that Mr. Gladstone had shown a disposition to grant good measures, and the measure he was now agitating, the Church question, was part and parcel of the freedom of the country. He hoped to see the country liberated by means different from those proposed by Colonel Warren. That gentleman afterwards gave "The Mayor's Health," and O'Brien and O'Sullivan, the liberated prisoners, addressed the assembly. The proceedings were finished off with a dance.

The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint and the liberation of the Fenian prisoners have been turned to profitable account. Columns are filled with accounts of the sayings and doings of the captives and their friends, and the collection of the "national tribute." These are naturally regarded as evidence of a reaction. The undoubted prevalence of a lawless spirit in the country increases the uneasiness which is felt at the thought that the Fenian monster is lifting its head again. So far, however, as the conspiracy itself is concerned, there is more show than substance in it. Such efforts as it made on St. Patrick's Day tend rather to expose its contemptible weakness. The *Irishman* publishes to-day the result of the collection held all over the United Kingdom on behalf of the Fenian prisoners. From the list of names and the sums acknowledged one can form some idea of the resources of the tremendous organization which is to overthrow the dominion of England. The failure of the collection in Dublin is cloaked by the flimsy excuse that it was interfered with by the police, who "tore down the placards announcing the places where subscriptions would be received, and even arrested some of the bill posters." There were placards to be seen in every direction, nevertheless, but why should it be thought necessary to advertise at all? As the "Brotherhood" forms a secret association with countless ramifications perfectly organized, everything must be communicated with electric rapidity to every member. For weeks this "tribute," has been announced to the public, and only the uninitiated could have been influenced by such notices. If the interference of the police on St. Patrick's Day totally stopped the contributions of the people, the promoters of the movement had only to fall back upon the internal resources of the society. But they acknowledge the receipt of external aid; now see the beggarly result. The list is headed with a subscription of 100l from Messrs J. J. Murphy, Lady's-well Brewery, Cork—which may be very good investment, if not a most judicious act of disinterested charity. This is "worthily followed by the patriotic Mayor, D. O. Sullivan, with £25." Next come a chister of minor contributions of from £1 to £5, and then a long catalogue of small collections, the whole amounting to £146 15s. 10d., exclusive of the two large sums from Cork. Among them are contributions of twopence! The cause cannot be very flourishing which is glad to receive twopenn'orth of sympathy. The *Irishman* thinks it "quite a respectable amount," but announces that the list will remain open until Easter Monday. It recommends that the fund, which is expected to be considerable, shall be handed over to the Ladies' Committee, and it is very particular in assuring its readers that the fair almoners will appropriate it "to the purpose for which it is subscribed without any deduction whatever."

Then it may fairly be conjectured the true object of the movement for the revival of Fenianism is revealed. To collect "initiation fees," and replenish the exhausted treasury of the Brotherhood, is their patriotic purpose. It is for this they are endeavouring to combine the elements of disaffection which, in a disorganized state, are to be found in the country; but the failure of the demonstrations on St. Patrick's Day, which had only the semblance of charity, but were really political, encourages a hope that the people will not again be deluded. There are emissaries abroad, however, attempting to stir up mischief. A stonemason named Neligan was arrested on St. Patrick's night on a charge of attempting to administer the Fenian oath to three soldiers of the 81st Regiment. They had been "wetting the shamrock" together, when Neligan proposed that they should become members of the Fenian Brotherhood. One of the soldiers immediately left the place, and the other two remained until Neligan further committed himself, when they gave him into custody. He was brought before the magistrates, and remanded for a week. Augustine Costello, one of the liberated convicts, has, like the rest, abused his freedom, and the Government which gave it. On Thursday he passed through Ballinasloe, on his way to Dublin, after paying a visit to his native village, about 15 miles off. His arrival in the town called forth a popular demonstration, and a large crowd assembled before his hotel cheering vociferously. He spoke from the windows, and it is stated by a correspondent of the *Express* that—

"His speech was a tissue of abuse of the English Government and of the subordinate authorities. He declared himself to be a Fenian, as he had ever been and that so long as he had breath he would conspire and plot to overthrow the British Government. His object always would be to put down British tyranny."

The danger to the community lies not so much, if at all, in a renewal of the Fenian excitement, and a fresh impetus to the conspiracy, as in the development of the Riband system and the increase of agrarian crime. Outrages are of frequent occurrence.—*The Times.*

WARMTH FROM THE STARS.

IT would scarcely be thought by most persons that the stars supply the earth with any appreciable amount of heat. Even on the darkest and clearest night, when the whole heavens seem lit up by a multitude of sparkling orbs, the idea of heat is not suggested by their splendour. It will, therefore, seem surprising to many that men of science should assign no inconsiderable portion of our terrestrial heat-supply to those distant twinkling lamps. It is not many years since Professor Hopkins, of Cambridge, went even farther, and expressed his belief that if the earth's atmosphere were but increased some 13,000 yards in height, so as to have an increased power of retaining the warmth poured upon it from outer space, we might do without the sun altogether so far as our heat supply is concerned. As a glass-house collects the sun's heat, and renders it available during the time that the sun is below the horizon, so he held that the additional layer of air would serve to garner the warmth of the stars in quantities sufficient for all our requirements.

But until lately all these views, however plausible they might have seemed, had not been founded upon facts actually observed. It has been reserved for these days in which discoveries of the most unexpected kind are daily rewarding the labours of our physicists, to see that established as a certainty which had before been founded merely upon considerations of probability. Mr. Huggins, the physicist and astronomer, has just published the results of a series of inquiries addressed to the actual measurement of the heat which we receive from the leading brilliants of the nocturnal sky. The instrument called the galvanometer which has been made more or less familiar to many of us by the researches and lectures of Mr. Tyndall was made use of by Mr. Huggins in these investigations. We need not consider the construction of this instrument, or the manner in which heat acts upon it through the agency of what is called the thermo-electric pile; all that is necessary to be known is the fact that the qualities of the instrument as a measurer of delicate heat effects, are thoroughly established, so that no doubt can exist as to the significance of its indications. The instrument was fixed to Mr. Huggins' large refractor, so that the image of a star formed by the 8-inch object-glass might fall upon the surface of the thermopile. It will give some token of the care required in researches of the sort to mention that the apparatus had to be left attached to the telescope for hours, sometimes for days, until the needle whose motions mark the action of heat had come to perfect rest. When the time came for making an observation, the shutter of the dome which covers the telescope was opened, and the telescope was turned upon a part of the sky near to some bright star, but not actually upon the star. Then the needle was watched to determine whether the change of position had produced any effect. For clearly it is necessary, in a case of this sort, to see that no cause except the one to be examined is exercising an influence. If, in four or five minutes, no signs of change were shown, the telescope was moved over the small distance necessary to bring the image of the star directly on the face of the pole. Almost always the needle began to move as soon as the image of the star fell upon it. The telescope was then moved slightly away again from the star; the needle was then seen to return to its place. In this way, from twelve to twenty observations would be made upon the same star, so that no doubt might remain as to the motion of the needle being really due to the star's heat.

In this way it was found that the bright Arcturus moved the needle three degrees in about a quarter of an hour. So did Regulus, the leading brilliant of Leo, the constellation at present adorned by the splendour of ruddy Mars. Pollus gave a deflection of 1½ degree; but, singularly enough, his twin brother Castor produced no effect at all upon the needle. The splendid Sirius gave a deflection of only two degrees; but as this star is always low down, and so shines through a greater proportion of the denser atmospheric strata, it is not surprising that its heat should not be proportioned to its brilliancy.

These inquiries are singularly interesting, the more so when we remember that the full moon, which outshines so many fold the stellar glories of the heavens, gives us either no warmth whatever, or so little that no experiments have ever certified us that we receive any from her. Mr. Huggins has tried the moon with his powerful galvanometer, with results which are not by any means satisfactory or accordant, but which are sufficient to show that we receive scarcely a trace of heat from the pale-faced orb.—*Daily News.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of Barley, Preserved Milk, Mustard Powder, &c., &c., will be sold by public auction at 1 P.M., on Thursday next, the 22nd instant, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed at once.

E. S. WALCOTT, for Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—Sale of a Mansion, Dwelling House, and Landed Property at Ootacamund. To be sold (under instructions from the Mortgagees acting under a power of sale) by Public Auction, towards the end of May, on a day to be fixed hereafter, unless previously disposed of by private sale or redeemed by the Mortgagor, in two lots.

LOT No. 1.

That capacious and superior terraced built Mansion on a stone foundation, known as the "Cedars," situated on the south-west side of the Lake, and within half a mile of the new Church, in the midst of beautiful grounds, together with numerous substantially constructed out-offices.

This Mansion comprises a very fine spacious hall, a handsome dining-room, pantry, study, two drawing-rooms, three beautiful bed-rooms, and ample dressing and bath-room accommodation, with excellent godowns, two large kitchens, a capital larder and two store-rooms, with two bed-rooms downstairs.

The out-houses comprise a large coach-house, extensive stabling, a gram shed, a servants' godown, six pig styes, a cow shed, a shed for bullocks and two lodges.

The grounds measure forty-three acres, one rood, twenty-two perches, and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.

That very desirable and valuable property known as "Awdry House," situated on the south west side of the Lake, in the vicinity of the "Cedars." The house is a substantial terraced building, recently repaired, and in very good order, affording plenty of accommodation suitable for all requisite purposes.

There are a dining and drawing-room, conservatory, two large and three small bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, also a Matey's room.

There is excellent stabling for six horses, a coach-house, two kitchens, and ample godowns.

The grounds measure fifteen cawnies, twenty-two grounds, and two hundred and twenty-six square feet or thereabouts.

More detailed particulars will appear in future advertisements.

The title-deeds and ground plans can be inspected, and further particulars relative to the above properties can be obtained, on application to the undersigned.

PARRY & Co.,
Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, "Limited," Madras

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son;
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
,, IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
,, .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0 3/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 2s. 0 1/16d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent	
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady other Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 20th April 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS, 5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Edduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April ... Rs. 5 8

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JANE WOODHALL,
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FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars	,,	0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars	,,	[illegible]	45 0

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.
OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.
Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

PURE MILK,
condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(Extractum Carnis Liebig),
Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE only preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor, whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.	1 2	1 4
In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb.	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each ,,	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
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REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
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CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.
Per dozen quarts ... Rs. 9 8
Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	,,	30 ,,
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	,,	17 ,,
Do. Do. St. Jullien	,,	12 ,,
Do. Brandy	,,	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	,, 20 ,,
Do. Moselle Qts	,, 42 ,,
Do. Brandy	,, 30 ,,
Do. Sherry	,, 25 ,,
Do. Claret	,, 23 ,,
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27 ,,
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
Ronaldson's Sherry	,, 22 ,,
Port Wine of 1815	,, 30 ,,
Do. of 1847	,, 24 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

J. & C. WHITE'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine	per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	,,	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	,,	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown	,,	44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.
by the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travelers' use, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 32	,, 17
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	,, 28	,, —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	,, 15	,, —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 3	,, 20	,, 11
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 C	,, 24	,, 13
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 B	,, 30	,, 16
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 36	,, 19
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	,, 25	,, 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	,, 36	,, 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	,, 40	,, 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	,, 20	,, —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive)* can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
SHERRY.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
GIN SHERRY.

OWEN AND OKELL.
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN— { William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ. For further information and particulars, and for prospectus, regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay 1st Jan. 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—Apples on sale at One Rupee per dozen.
B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
21st April, 1869. Agent Tudor Company.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 2 post free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1869, Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADDIS' MAP of BOMBAY, mounted in cloth and folded in form of a book. Rs. 5.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS—

IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined russia lock case, suitable for a wedding present..Rs.	50 0
IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined	38 0
VELVET-BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock cases, silk-lined	25 0
MOROCCO BOUND CHURCH SERVICES with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to	20 0
COMMON PRAYER BOOK, Gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, the rubrics printed in red	5 0
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DIAMOND PRAYER BOOK, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk-lined	10 8
A VARIETY in other bindings ranging from Rs. 3 to	15 0

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HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN; the Drawing Room Pianoforte edition, Words and Music, large type, size 7 by 6, handsomely bound in panelled limp morocco, edges red and gilt ... Rs. 7 0
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BAGSTER'S BIBLES.—

COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled... Rs.	42 0
MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 broad treble gilt clasp	32 0
DITTO, Plain morocco, marbled edges	25 0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE, size 6¾ by 4¼, plain morocco	12 0
DITTO with one treble gilt clasp.	14 0
POCKET BIBLE, size 5½ by 4, plain morocco	9 0
DITTO ditto ditto one clasp	12 0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE AND CHURCH SERVICES, plain morocco	14 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each. The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited).
1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its 1st Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of [torn] and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at [torn] ropean rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate [torn] s upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the curre[torn] premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Polic[torn] of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, paya[torn] either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses [torn] ply to
EWART, L[torn] HAM & Co.,
Agents, London [torn] urance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASS[torn] RANCE SOCIETY.—Established in London [torn] d Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, [torn] William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of [torn] ich Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Secu[torn] s.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, [torn] William Street.
BOMBAY B[torn] NCH.
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A. Hay, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq. and
J. Bogie, Esq.	E. Morris, Esq.
J. Dunbar, Esq.	

AGENTS.—Mes[torn] Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFERE[torn] Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. R[torn] gton, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upw[torn] of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confiden[torn] o invite the attention of the Public to the marked success wh[torn] has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses [torn] the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting [torn] surance on Lives.

Combining the advantag[torn] a mutual and proprietary Company, and without atte[torn] ng a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a st[torn] progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consiste[torn] with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be [torn] n.

The Tables of Rates f[torn] ndia have been accurately calculated from the Records of th[torn] te East India Company, and are as moderate as is consiste[torn] ith perfect security.

The total number of [torn] icies issued from the commencement of the [torn] iety to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 a[torn] ing...	£7,590,968
And the amount [torn] laims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the [torn] ciety in England and India on the 1st Dec[torn] er 1865 were...	£823,798

A reduction of 50 [torn] cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the pr[torn] s was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annu[torn] Premium of an Individual insuring on the Pr[torn] Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,0[torn] would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And aftr 6 years [torn] would be entitled to a reduction of 50 pe[torn] nt. for Profit ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual [torn] remium ... Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced En[torn] lish rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 10 per cent. [torn] above ... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annu[torn] Premium ... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary [torn] with rates of premium so low as those of th[torn] Universal, and r[torn] taining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to [torn] ford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms [torn] re low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medic[torn] l re[torn] rees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs.16

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO [torn] E ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE [torn] IETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combine[torn] with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partne[torn]
3rd.—Lives below the Ordin[torn] Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other [torn] not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a m[torn] ate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be [torn] ed on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on [torn] Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates [torn] short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on a[torn] licies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fe[torn] luding those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, [torn] ept in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 [torn] are paid by the Societ[torn] n the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims [torn] within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or [torn] r, under discount.
8th.—One Calen[torn] month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiu[torn] Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period up[torn] nder of the Premium within the days of Grace, or dedu[torn] of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, clai[torn] on Death.
9th.—Polici[torn] owed to lapse, may be revived within three months of th[torn] inium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and paymen[torn] small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of t[torn] rd.
10th.—P[torn] upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, e[torn] on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—[torn] s on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which h[torn] en in force for the full period of three years, are purchas[torn] the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-[torn] of their estimated value.
[torn] ices of Assignment of Policies received and registered. Writ[torn] ents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, [torn] ed by [torn] copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Offic[torn] ondon.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[torn] LE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On Wednesday the 5th day of May 1869, Messrs [torn] ett and Company will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, [torn] P.M., by the order of the sole surviving Executor of the late [torn] Gertrudes Rebelle, all that piece or parcel of land, with the [torn] suage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with the [torn] purtenances, situate at Cavel Street, Kalbadavie, and numbered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which [torn] d premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or [torn] wards the east by a house in the occupation of Mr. Connelly, [torn] or towards the west by a house in the occupation of Mr. [torn] e Souza, on or towards the north by a house in the occupation [torn] Mr. Fernandes, and on or towards the south by the Fuzendaree [torn] art belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, and to Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of April, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Executor appointed under the Will of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

This Day, Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms by order of the mortgagee an assortment of valuable jewellery, consisting of diamond, emerald and ruby rings, diamond rose and hoop rings, diamond and ruby ear-rings, diamond, pearl and emerald armlets gold bangles, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of grey, white and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. T. cloth.
2 do. do. domestic.
8 cases grey and white dhotees.
3 do. T. red scarfs.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to COMMANDERS of VESSELS DUBASHES and OTHERS.

SALE OF PROVISIONS AND SHIP STORES.

On Monday, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of provisions and ships stores, consisting of mixed callop, roast veal tripe and onion veal stew, ox cheek and vegetable beef and vegetable roast fowls, stewed kidney calf's head sausages, mullucktance soup, vegetable soup, hair and giblet soup, mutton and vegetable ox cheek and oxtail soup, essence of beef, fresh haddock, potted beef, potted tongue, roast turkey, stewed rabbit, mutton broth, boiled beef, sheep head, milk hotch potch, soup and bouille, fresh lobster, fresh oysters, fresh ling and fresh skate, potted salum, fresh cod, fresh cod roes, parsoup mixed vegetable, turnip, green peas, best root, fresh and potted macatel, fresh herring, cabin biscuits, muscatel raisin, barley figs, tobacco, port wine, &c.

SALE of 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, PLANKS, &c., &c.

On Saturday, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—

About 400 first class teak squares.
300 second class ditto.

And also a good assortment of teak scantlings, planks, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

On account of the following first purchasers Jooma A[...] Mohamed, Shapoorjee Hormusjee Tarrawalla Poona[...] cumjee Wagjee:—

A quantity of teak logs, planks, boards, scantling, &c.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1869. CRAWFORD & [...]

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & [...]
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 24th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will sell by public auction, at their Mart the following:—

Blackwood and other furniture such as couches, chairs, &c., &c., and sundry other things.

Also a few cases of China preserve.

AT 4 P. M.

Any carriages or horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of Teakwood Beams, Ratters and Boards, &c., &c., at Mazagon near Gun Powder Works Reclamation Company.

On Monday next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will sell at the abovementioned place, on account of the concerned the following:—

250 Teakwood Beams of first class.
118 Rafters and first class Boards of the following sizes.

		Tons.
	8 by ½	5
	8 by 2	4½
	12 by 4	1½
Jara Teak	5 by 5	1
do.	6 by 6	1

Terms Ready Cash.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, &c., &c., at Byculla at the Towers.

On Wednesday next, the 28th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will sell by public auction at his residence at Byculla at the Towers, the valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c. &c., of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Catalogues will not be published and the property will be on view from Sunday the 25th instant.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd April 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 24th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings T. cloths madapollams, jaconets, &c.

Just landed per "City of Lahore."
1 case ladies enamelled and chamois elastic side boots.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome chesnut riding horse.
A do grey do.
A strong palanquin shigram with horse and harness.
An office do. with Bay Arab horse and harness.
(The property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.)
A pair of Grey Arab horses.
A handsome English built light open door shigram by "McNaughton and Smith."

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Saturday next, the 24th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the household furniture, &c., &c., of the Rev. Charles J. Cameron proceeded to Australia. The same consists of the usual articles of household furniture, tables, chairs, couches, cupboard, 2 large iron bedsteads, bed-room and dressing-room furniture, dispense and copper cooking utensil, &c.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELEGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Saturday next, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla, near the reversing station:—

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill and commanding an excellent view with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, Elkington's best plated, glass, and porcelain ware, brougham, horses, gun, rifle, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Monday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the neat and modern household furniture, Elkington's plated, glass, and porcelain ware, brougham, horses, &c., the property of J. Dunbar, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises a set of rich vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome white and gold dinner and breakfast, and flowered and gilt dessert services, Elkington's best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 2, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, butter pot, toast racks, waiter, a set of spoons and forks, a mahogany case of dessert knives and forks, with mother o'pearl handles, a do. containing fish knives with ivory handles, with double and single branched table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, by Mappin Brothers, a first-rate double-barrelled gun in case, by Richardson & Sons, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as, a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, arms and without arms chairs, side tables, whatnots, teapoys, easy and drawing-room chairs, circular, pier, sofa and writing tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, hall, plated 3 lights and single light hanging argand lamps, four-post bedsteads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, easy and toilet and cheval glasses, towel horses, clothes basket, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted light miniature brougham, by Ness Senior, with a bay Australian horse and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A gentleman's hunting saddle with furniture and bridle, by P. Grant and Sons.

A lady's side saddle with do., by Peat.

Catalogues will be published, and property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriage, horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Tuesday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriage, horses, &c., the property of R. G. Hoare, Esq., the same comprises thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg, pickle, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher salver, a mahogany case containing a set of plated King's pattern spoons and forks, a do. desert knives and forks with mother of pearl handles, double branched and table candlesticks, cutlery, linen, &c., handsomely carved, blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, side board, arms and without arms chairs, dumb waiters, whatnots, circular, pier, sofa, card and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, chiffoniers, three seated ottoman plated 6 light chandelier, bronze hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussel's carpets, lady's English mahogany writing table, parian figures with domes and stands, table ornaments, blackwood carved and iron painted four post bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c., &c.

AT 3 P. M.

A handsome English built open carriage by "Laurie and Marner" with a pair of strong grey Arab horses and a set of English plated mounted harness.

1 Bay pony, sets of single harness, hunting saddles, &c.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 28th, and Thursday, the 29th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at Malabar Hill, the very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg, pickle and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, waiters, tea tray, tea set, toast rack, table, chamber, and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, (made to order) such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces with round ends, a first-rate English mahogany telescope, dining table for 12 persons, sideboards, chairs, teapoys, screens, hanging punkhas, richly carved circular, pier, sofa and card tables, English walnutwood and richly carved blackwood easy and drawing-room chairs, ottomans, ornament stands, whatnots, chiffoniers, handsome English drawing-room carpet and rugs, handsome vases, table ornaments, plated 5 lights and single light hanging and wall argand lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, gentleman's writing table, toilet and cheval glasses, bed-room sofas, clothes and [...] presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, towel horses, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensil, plants, &c.

AT 3 P. M.

A first-class handsome English-built open-carriage, by Aldebert, of Long Acre, with a pair of handsome grey Australian horses 15 hands high and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A handsome English-built double-seated brougham, by Aldebert, with a handsome grey Australian horse and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A first-rate Surat milch cow.
A buffalo.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days previous to day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a strong Calcutta-built buggy, a handsome bay high-bred Australian horse, and a dark bay Arab riding do., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 5th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, buggy, horses, &c., the property of H. Muller, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable property of the "Sind Press Company at Kurrachee.

On Thursday, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M. precisely, under instruction from the Liquidator of the Sind Press Company Limited, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms all that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring 18,758 5/9 square yards, with a pucka-built upper storied buildings standing thereon, situate at Kurrachee near the Custom House.

The building was originally intended for Cotton Presses, but was subsequently altered and adapted to warehouses and godowns at a considerable cost.

The ground has a 99 years lease upon which a yearly rent of Rs. 21½ is payable to the Collector of Kurrachee, 5 years of this lease have only expired.

A plan of the buildings can be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The undivided right and good will of about [...] years unexpired lease of two large tracts of land situated on the Island of Trombay, containing clays of superior quality for making bricks and portland cement, with a brick machine and extra dies on the ground. For particulars of boundary apply to R. Fairbairn, C. E., Tanna, and conditions of sale to the undersigned.

For full particulars apply to

HARNESS for SALE on COMMISSION.

4 best sets of plated mounted double harness.
4 ditto single harness.

Bombay, 21st April, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.